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Gorbachev: End of Credibility

Thaw Inspired by Soviet Leader Has Become a Chill

The writer has just completed a four-year assignment as the bureau chief of The New York Times in Moscow.

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The trajectory of hope inspired by Mikhail S. Gorbachev began and ended, in the minds of many of his citizens, with two telephone calls, four tumultuous years apart.

The first, in December 1986, was Mr. Gorbachev's call to Andrei D. Sakharov to inform the dissident and physicist that he was being freed from his internal exile in Gorky, a city off-limits to foreigners.

More than anything Mr. Gorbachev had done to that point — the limited cultural thaw, the first economic experiments, the overtures to the West — the liberation of Mr. Sakharov won the Soviet leader the wary allegiance of his country's intellectuals and established his credibility before a doubting world.

Here at last was a Soviet leader who sought the approval not only of the Stalinists who brought him to power, but also of the principled men repressed by those Stalinists.

And for a time, he got it.

Mr. Sakharov himself encouraged optimism at first, even as he set a steadfast moral standard for the self-proclaimed radical reformer in the Kremlin.

That optimism was nearly exhausted by the time of the second call, made by Vytautis Landsbergis, the president of Lithuania, in the early morning of Jan. 13.

It was an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev from a man considered an heir to the uncompromising anti-Stalinist resolve of Mr. Sakharov.

In the tiny Lithuanian republic, the dark Bolshevik past was reasserting itself. The Soviet military, in league with the Communist minority that had been trounced in popular elections, had sent tanks against unarmed civilians to punish the victorious Lithuanian independence government.

Mr. Gorbachev refused to come to the phone, and thus confirmed that whether or not he ordered the use of force against democracy, he sanctioned it.

The principles of a Sakharov, he insinuated, could not be reconciled with the expedience of power.

In the independent Soviet press and in the gloomy parlors of this wintry capital, the cold splash of disillusionment has provoked savage introspection and dire prognosis: Why has freedom not become democracy? Who is to blame? Is it over?

In the years between those phone calls, the Soviet Union has undergone half a revolution, and it now seems that it was the easy half.

A centralized economic system that served mainly to redistribute scarcity has broken down; a new one that would generate wealth has not grown up in its place.

An empire has surrendered its outer colonies and brought its armies home, but cannot come to equilibrium within its own borders.

An ideology of collectivism has been discredited, but not supplanted by any compelling new sense of purpose.

Most important, a totalitarian system has been disavowed, but democracy and the rule of law have not yet succeeded in replacing it.

It is tempting to blame the society itself for failing to make the most of its opportunity, for being too lazy, too ignorant, too envious, too dependent, too impatient, too set in its ways.

Indeed, Mr. Gorbachev inherited a people more famous for their poetry than their industry. In the Russian psyche, Asia is at war with Europe, and seven decades of commu-

See SOVIETS, Page 5

B-52 Crashes in Indian Ocean, Allies' Missile Killed Marines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — A U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber and a Marine Cobra helicopter gunship involved in the Gulf war have crashed in separate incidents, killing at least two airmen and leaving three missing, U.S. officials said Sunday.

The crashes were apparently not related to combat, according to Major General Robert B. Johnston of the Marines.

In a briefing in Riyadh, General Johnston also said 7 of the 11 U.S. Marines who died in ground combat Jan. 29 were killed when their light armored vehicle was hit by a missile fired by their own side near the Saudi border with Kuwait.

As ground fire died down for the moment along Saudi Arabia's northern frontier, the allies pressed their air war on Iraqi targets from Kuwait to Baghdad. Late Sunday afternoon, a missile — probably an American cruise missile — slammed into central Baghdad, sending up a column of smoke.

Most major bridges in or near Kuwait have been destroyed or badly damaged, the U.S. military command said, and the Iraqis have erected makeshift pontoon spans across rivers. These are easy targets, U.S. officials said.

The general said that one of two Iraqi Scud missiles fired toward Israel early on Sunday "may have landed in Jordan." He gave no further details. In Amman, a Jordanian security official said that no Scuds had landed in the country.

The AH-1 Cobra helicopter was on an escort mission in Saudi Arabia when it went down, killing its two crewmen, General Johnston said. He provided no further details.

At least 26 Americans have been confirmed killed in Operation Desert Storm.

The B-52 bomber crashed in the Indian Ocean late Saturday night, apparently because of a mechanical problem, General Johnston said. Three crewmen were rescued and a search was under way for the three others, he said.

The three missing crewmen brought to 27 the number of Americans missing in action since the war began on Jan. 17, according to the Pentagon.

The eight-engine bomber crashed while heading back to its base on Diego Garcia after a bombing run, officials said. Diego Garcia is an atoll in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) southeast of the Gulf.

Several dozen of the B-52 bombers, which date back 35 years in service and were widely used in the Vietnam War, were brought to Diego Garcia in August as part of the buildup for the war against Iraq.

The B-52s have been bombing targets daily in occupied Kuwait. Military sources say they have concentrated their attacks on suspected troop concentrations, especially those of the Republican Guard, Iraq's best-trained units.

U.S. military officials said the 750-pound (340-kilogram) bombs being dropped by the B-52s were having what one official called a "fantastic effect" on the Republican Guards' positions.

In Vietnam, 29 B-52s were lost, 17 from hostile fire and 12 from operational causes. Because of their vulnerability to anti-aircraft missiles they did not venture over North Vietnam until late 1972, when about 16 were shot down in a period of two weeks during raids designed to force Hanoi to the peace table.

General Johnston said the Marines who were killed last week were on a reconnaissance mission when they observed Iraqi forces trying to cross the border.

During an ensuing clash, which involved "very intense, very close" combat, the Marines' vehicle was hit by a missile, the general said.

"We have reason to conclude it was a friendly missile," he said, adding that it hit the back of the Marines' light armored vehicle.

General Johnston said an eighth death in Saudi Arabia might also have been caused by allied fire. In that incident, first reported on Saturday, one Marine was killed and two were wounded when bombs hit a convoy.

The general said there had been only occasional small-arms fire Sunday along the border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Iraqi troops and armor had made several incursions across the border last week, drawing allied air and artillery attacks and at one point holding the abandoned Saudi coastal town of Khafji for about 36 hours.

General Johnston said allied bombers had destroyed at least 99 Iraqi aircraft on the ground, up from a previous total of 31. He said this followed attacks on hardened bunkers at Iraqi air fields and could be a low estimate.

He said the United States and its allies had flown 2,600 missions on Sunday. This took the total to more than 41,000 since the war began on Jan. 17.

He said a total of 800 Iraqis had been taken prisoner.

On Saturday, allied planes blew up Iraqi airfields and tanks and "scattered" a unit of the Republican Guard, military officials said.

Early Sunday morning, Iraq fired a Scud missile at Israel and one at Riyadh. Another Scud missile was launched hours earlier toward Israel.

A U.S. Patriot missile hit the Scud in Riyadh, but fragments landed on a residential neighborhood, damaging apartment buildings, the police said. The official Saudi Press Agency reported that 29 people were injured.

No damage was reported from the two missiles launched toward Israel. U.S. officials outside of Israel said the first Scud landed in the occupied West Bank.

The U.S. military command in Riyadh said that minutes after the Scud attacks, U.S. bombers struck two of the launch sites.

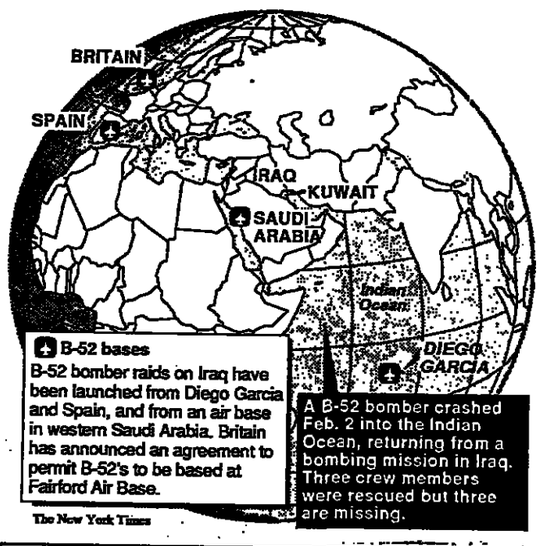
"Pilots reported secondary explosions at one of the sites," the command said in a communiqué.

Baghdad radio said on Sunday that missile attacks would continue against Israel and Saudi Arabia.

The radio report said the Scuds "will continue to pound the heads of the aggressors to the end of the great mother of battles, in which we will emerge victorious, God willing." *(AP, Reuters)*

War in the Gulf

Britain says the odds are that Iraq will use chemical arms. Page 3.
Yitzhak Shamir named a far-rightist to Israel's cabinet. Page 4.
Iran rejected appeals by Baghdad to return Iraqi warplanes. Page 5.



The New York Times

Debriefing: Day 18

Sorties
- More than 2,600 allied sorties were flown Saturday and 2,500 were flown Sunday, for a total of more than 41,000 in 18 days of war.
- Two Iraqi Scud missiles were fired at Israel and one was fired at Saudi Arabia Sunday. A total of 29 have now been fired at Israel and 28 at Saudi Arabia.

Losses
- A U.S. B-52 went down in the Indian Ocean Sunday after a raid on Iraqi positions. The plane was returning to its base in Diego Garcia. The U.S. military said the plane suffered a mechanical failure and was not hit by hostile fire. Three crewmen were rescued, three were being sought. No aircraft were lost in combat Sunday, but two were on Saturday.
- A total of 30 Allied aircraft have been lost during the war: 21 American, 6 British, 1 Italian, 1 Kuwaiti and 1 Saudi.
- Four U.S. servicemen died in non-combat accidents Sunday and four were missing in action. In all, 12 Americans and 18 Saudis have been counted as combat dead. In addition, 40 allied soldiers, including 27 Americans, are missing in action.
- No Iraqi aircraft lost on Sunday. Allies estimate that 126 to 198 Iraqi planes have been destroyed, mostly on the ground. U.S. military spokesmen on Sunday put the number of Iraqi aircraft having taken refuge in Iran at 89.
- U.S. spokesmen said Sunday 800 Iraqi prisoners were in allied hands. The previous figure was more than 600.
- 11 Iraqi vessels of various size were put out of action Sunday, bringing total to 66.

Iraqi claims
- 264 allied "air targets," including aircraft and cruise missiles. The previous figure was 263.
- More than 20 allied prisoners held; no new claims Sunday.

Assessment
The use of nuclear weapons by the United States "is not being contemplated at this time." Major General Robert B. Johnston at a press briefing Sunday.

A U.S. F-16 fighter, loaded with bombs, maneuvering under the boom of a KC-135 tanker in order to refuel on Sunday 20,000 feet over the Arabian Peninsula.
The Associated Press

Hunt Widens for Scud Launchers in Iraqi Deserts

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Iraqi Scud technicians manning a dwindling number of mobile launchers and U.S. pilots with electronic hunting gear are engaged in a game of cat and mouse across the bleak deserts of southern and western Iraq, U.S. military officials said Sunday.

In the most detailed account so far of the struggle to take out Iraq's remaining launchers, they said the expanded missile-hunting tactics now in use were made possible by attaining air supremacy, meaning U.S. fighters can mount combat air patrols over Iraq with little fear of opposition from air defenses.

Partly as a result, they noted, the tempo of Iraqi missile launches against Saudi Arabia and Israel has slowed from 35 in the first week of the war to 18 in the second week and only three in the four days since.

"Just look at the numbers," a military officer said.

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the U.S. commander of Operation Desert Storm, said Wednesday that U.S. and allied aircraft probably had destroyed all the approximately 30 fixed missile launchers that President Saddam Hussein's forces were believed to possess when the conflict began on Jan. 17. But that left an undetermined number of mobile launchers — railed platforms on flatbed trucks — that have escaped detection by moving between launches and hiding in revetments.

General Schwarzkopf dismissed the Scud missiles as "militarily insignificant" despite Iraq's modifications for added range. At the same time, he acknowledged they are important because of the fear they inspire in the civilian populations of Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Although all 57 Scud missiles fired on the two countries so far have been armed with conventional warheads, the fear has been intensified by the prospect that missiles could be armed with chemical warheads.

Air supremacy, which General Schwarzkopf formally claimed on Wednesday, has meant that U.S. fighter aircraft can for the first time safely patrol over Iraq throughout the night hours, when Iraqi technicians have been firing the

See SCUD, Page 5

German Move Strains Europe's Money Policy

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Major policy strains are looming within the European Monetary System following Germany's decision to raise interest rates, analysts said over the weekend.

The diametric moves in interest rates last week — down half a point in the United States, up half a point in Germany — are also certain to continue weakening the dollar.

As the Deutsche mark strengthens against the dollar, France and Britain will come under increasing pressure to keep up with the mark. But recession in Britain and an evident economic slowdown in France raise doubts whether they can.

Analysts warned that there could be a major disruption in the exchange-rate mechanism if there are further changes in German interest rates. And there was great doubt as to whether last week's move was simply an alignment of official rates to prevailing market levels, as claimed by the Bundesbank, or just another notch in an inevitable spiral.

"The big question is whether this is the last hike in German rates," said Christopher Potts an economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

Britain in particular, but also France, would have great difficulty in maintaining their fixed exchange rates if that meant having to increase their own interest rates.

Rumors Friday that Britain would devalue the pound against European currencies forced joint intervention by the Bank of England and the Bundesbank to calm the market.

The franc ended the week somewhat weaker against the mark, but still above the level that would require intervention. European dealers suspected, however, that the franc's performance was helped by discreet intervention from the Banque de France.

Analysts insisted, however, that the German move did not represent a breakdown in policy coordination within the Group of Seven industrial nations.

"The agenda has changed" for the Group of Seven, says Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York. Instead of focusing on interest rates or exchange rates as it usually does, he says, "Now it's on sharing the financial burden of the UN war in the Gulf and restarting the stalled Uruguay Round trade liberalization talks."

Nonetheless, the timing of the

See RATES, Page 11

Kiosk

KGB to Check Joint Ventures

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The independent Soviet news agency Postfactum said Sunday that the KGB and the police would begin checks of all foreign-backed joint enterprises on Monday as part of a crackdown on fraud and organized crime.

The agency, quoting "competent sources," said the inspection would be carried out under a decree issued by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Jan. 26 that allows the security services to enter any business premises to check stocks, documents, accounts and cash.

General News

A runway collision in Los Angeles has sparked new airport safety concerns. Page 2.

A Soviet economist says *perestroika* is pausing, but not stopping. Monday Q&A, Page 2.

Business/Finance

The United States plans to recommend limits on federal deposit insurance. Page 7.

Crossword Page 11.
Weather Page 2.

Easy Victory? Iraqi Skirmishes Suggest Otherwise

MOVING UP — In northeast Saudi Arabia, allied trucks carrying 155mm howitzers rolling toward the Iraqi border.
Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The possibility that large numbers of Iraqi soldiers may succumb to allied air power and surrender en masse remains a fond hope for the commanders of Operation Desert Storm, but spirited skirmishing by Iraqi troops suggests that an early capitulation may be wishful thinking.

Evidence of Iraqi morale — high or low — is sparse and contradictory. The Iraqi Air Force has aban-

NEWS ANALYSIS

doned the war without a fight, and many of its aircraft simply decamped to Iran. The navy appears to have collapsed, its captured sailors relating tales of desperate but futile attempts to escape both allied air strikes and the wrath of President Saddam Hussein and his officials.

By contrast, however, Iraqi armored troops fought tenaciously and well in the doomed raid on Khafji last week, while other Iraqi ground units mounted sophisticated probing attacks against allied ground forces all along the Kuwaiti border. Despite serious losses, the Iraqis behaved like an army spoiling for a fight, not running from one.

These mixed signals have led

See MORALE, Page 4

Soviet Economist Says Perestroika Is Pausing, Not Stopping

The Soviet Union no longer seems to be on a path toward economic liberalization. But some reformers remain hopeful that the government will resume its drive after a short pause. Arkadi Voisky, president of the League of the Scientific and Industrial Associations of the U.S.S.R., has been a leading proponent of economic change in the Soviet Communist Party. He was the head of a delegation of Soviet officials attending the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, where he spoke with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Has the economic reform process known as *perestroika* stopped?

A. This view is not correct. This process is not stopping or slowing down. These reforms, however, are at such a stage that they demand some changes in the alignment of forces within the Soviet Union.

First of all, we must change the mindset among the people. For the last 73 years, the people have been taught that capitalism is a bad thing, that private ownership is the worst. Three generations were infected with this political ideology. This was a real tragedy for our people. As a result, many people resent those who have good salaries or those who own property. There have been cases where

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farms were burned. The same thing about cooperatives.

In spite of all this, the process of developing a market economy is going on. Five million are working in cooperatives. The union of land-leasers includes 11 million. With the members of their families, you are talking about 50 million. These are people you do not see who are demanding change.

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Q. But hasn't the central government, under pressure from conservatives on the right, abandoned reform?

A. We need time. Everybody wants the process to move more quickly but you have to understand that it's very difficult. We took eight years after the Revolution of 1917 to destroy our private property in industry and in agriculture it took 13 years. And now we hear, reverse it all in one or two years.

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Q. If the process is continuing, why did Stanislav Shatalin, one of the leading economic reformers and once Mr. Gorbachev's top economic adviser, quit the government?

A. Mr. Shatalin is my friend. We have discussed all these problems at his home over a long time. I appreciate him very much, but he created the problem of the 500-day plan. I supported this program, but when President Gorbachev decided to discuss this with parliament, talks with many factions showed it would not be adopted. That is why Gorbachev decided upon a moratorium. It was necessary to either go around parliament or to have a time-out.

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Q. How long will the time-out last?

A. If it lasts more than half a year, we will have lost much. Every month that goes by without adopting a good program, the situation deteriorates further.

Q. How bad is the current economic situation in the Soviet Union? Is the country on the brink of an economic breakdown?

A. I think the recession will last for two years. People say I am pessimistic, but I consider myself a realistic person. We lost 2 percent of production last year and 3 percent in labor productivity. Our government predicts that in 1991 we will lose another 2 percent and 3.5 percent of productivity. I think we will lose 8 percent in output and at a minimum 10 percent or 12 percent in productivity. The only thing that could stabilize the economic situation would be a political agreement between the republics and the government.

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Q. Despite all the problems, you sound like you are sticking with Mr. Gorbachev when others have given up on him?

A. Mr. Shatalin and others who have resigned from the government are men of real principle. They resigned because their program was not adopted. They had faith in Mr. Gorbachev, but now they are convinced that Gorbachev is under influence from the right, so that is why they left.

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Q. The government recently confiscated large bills. How can that advance the process of reform? Doesn't that destroy people's trust in their government?

A. I'm not a specialist. If it simply is a desire to take money from the people, that is a problem. But there is a real desire to take money from the mafia, from those who cheat. I discussed this with workers at a factory just before coming here. They supported this measure because they think cheaters should be punished.

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Q. If the central government is no longer pushing reform, will the republics take on that role?

A. They all have to work together with the government. When you have no practical borders between republics, it is very difficult for one to print its own money, for example. It is impossible. And conditions are not the same in the republics. Within the republics, there is a sharp division into two sides. We are trying to support progressive tendencies.

Zulu Chief Urges Foreign Investment After de Klerk Pledge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — The Inkatha Freedom Party, led by the Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, called on foreign governments Sunday to encourage "substantial investments" in South Africa after President Frederik W. de Klerk's promise to get scrap remaining apartheid laws.

The statement contrasted with the position taken a day earlier by the rival African National Congress, which welcomed Mr. de Klerk's announcement but said that apartheid was far from dead and urged the international community to retain sanctions.

Inkatha said that those still in favor of continued sanctions against South Africa should reassess their positions in light of changes in which the last legislative pillars of apartheid are to be eliminated.

Inkatha said major foreign investment was needed for the creation of jobs to enable any post-apartheid government to govern for the benefit of the people.

On Friday, Mr. de Klerk announced the imminent repeal of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act enforcing residential segregation and the Population Registration Act, apartheid's ideological centerpiece, which classifies people by race.

Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, said over the weekend, "We would like to warn the international community not to be hasty about reviewing sanctions."

"Whatever changes have been brought about, or the government intends bringing about, the reality is that apartheid is still in force," Mr. Mandela said.

Referring to the 33 million blacks in South Africa, Mr. Mandela said: "We still have no votes. We can't be members of Parliament. The state organs are still dominated by whites. The police are still harassing, persecuting, even killing, our people."

In an appeal to the Bush administration and to the U.S. Congress, he said sanctions imposed by the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act should remain in place. "Until the reality changes, sanctions must be maintained in spite of what Mr. de Klerk has said," he said.

Mr. Mandela also disagreed with President George Bush's assertion that Mr. de Klerk has taken the process of change to the point of irreversibility.

"It is difficult for us to talk of the government having taken an irreversible attitude on any particular issue," Mr. Mandela said, adding that the government had already failed to meet deadlines stipulated in agreements with the Congress on the return of 40,000 exiles and release of political prisoners.

The dismantling of apartheid would only become irreversible when "we ourselves control the process," Mr. Mandela said.

Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, is to go on trial here Monday on eight counts of kidnapping and assaulting four Soweto township youths, one of whom was subsequently murdered.

The trial shapes up as a test all around — for both Mandelas, the Congress, blacks and South Africa's white system of justice.

The issues go beyond kidnapping and assault. They include questions of whether the state in the midst of trying to forge a new democracy with South Africa's black majority should persist in putting on trial so prominent a symbol of persecution as Winnie Mandela. *(AFP, AP, WP)*

Prague Now Screening Officials for Spy Links

By Burton Bollag
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has begun screening more than 1,000 top officials — members of parliament, government ministers and their aides — to discover which ones were informers for the secret police under the former Communist leadership.

The move reflects the ugly burden of mutual suspicion bequeathed by the Communists.

Officials say that about 100,000 Czechoslovaks were persuaded, coerced or paid to spy on fellow citizens up to the time when the Communists were forced from power late in 1989.

But "witch-hunt" accusations have already been provoked by the case of the first official to be dismissed as a result of the investigations.

Last week, the regional government of the Czech Republic, the larger of the two constituent parts of Czechoslovakia, dismissed its environment minister, Bedrich Moldan, 55, after he failed the screening.

Mr. Moldan, a chemist, is a respected environmentalist who is given credit for having organized the Czech region's environmental ministry.

The screening commission of the Czech legislature found no evidence to suggest that Mr. Moldan had been a police informer. But it nonetheless called for his removal.

It reproached him for having agreed to meet with secret police agents on several occasions, not only in their offices, but also in automobiles and bars.

"He was a bit naive; he should have kept them at arm's length," said Petr Prihoda, spokesman for the prime minister of the Czech Republic.

Mr. Prihoda was asked if it was not common under the former government for scientists with jobs that allowed them to travel abroad to have to accept periodic meetings with the secret police.

He replied, "It's probable, but if you are a minister, you must be completely clean."

Mr. Moldan denied any wrongdoing and said he was very bitter about his dismissal.

"In the conditions in Czechoslovakia at that time, it never crossed my mind that I could refuse" occasional meetings with secret police agents, he said.

His dismissal has been sharply criticized.

Last week, the screening commission of the Federal Assembly, the national parliament, issued a statement saying that the decision of the regional legislative commission was unjustified.

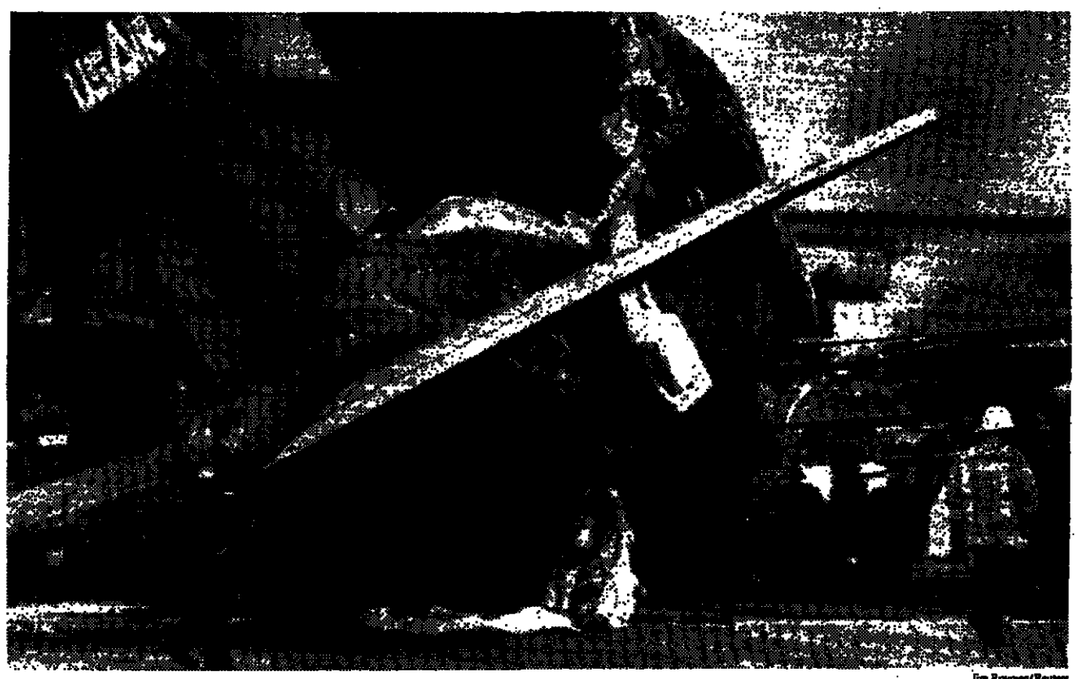
But a spokesman for the national parliament commission later withdrew the criticism.

The case underscored the painful legacy of a society where few people avoided making at least small compromises with the Communist authorities.

Many engaged in such acts as attending a pro-government May Day demonstration, or signing a pledge at one's job to be a better "socialist" worker.

Often the motivation was the hope of avoiding career problems or other potential punishments.

But there is widespread agreement that people who went further, and denounced friends and workmates to the police, are not fit to hold high office.



Jim Roymen/Reuters

The charred USAir Boeing 737-300 sitting on a runway at the Los Angeles airport after its collision with a SkyWest commuter plane.

Controller Error Cited in L.A. Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The runway collision that killed as many as 33 people here Friday night is raising renewed concern about safety at Los Angeles International Airport, where both the skies and the runways are among the most congested in the world.

In the accident, a USAir Boeing 737-300 with 89 people aboard landed shortly after 6 P.M. and collided with a SkyWest Airlines Fairchild Metro III commuter plane carrying 12 people that was taxiing for takeoff on the same runway.

"We have some serious ground problems here in Los Angeles and the problems are congestion more than anything else," said Richard D. Russell, an aviation consultant and former regional safety coordinator for the Airline Pilots Association of America, the pilots union. "We are running out of concrete."

Federal officials said that an air traffic controller had allowed the commuter plane onto the runway and then cleared the USAir jetliner to land on the same runway before the planes collided.

The crash killed at least 13 people — all 12 on the commuter plane and the USAir pilot. Another 20 people were missing and feared dead.

Jim Burnett, a spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, declined to say whether the controller had erred. "We don't deal in terms of fault," he said. "That's a word the Safety Board doesn't use."

The USAir jet ran into the back of the Skywest plane at 6:07 P.M.

During a hectic few moments, an air traffic controller had directed the Skywest plane onto Runway 24 Left at 6:04:45 P.M. Three seconds later, the plane answered that it was on the runway, Mr. Burnett said. After twice asking for permission to land and receiving no response, the USAir plane received clearance at 6:05:56 to land on Runway 24 Left.

Two to three seconds later an electronic squeal is heard on a tape of the conversation. At about 6:07 an unidentified male voice is heard saying, "What the hell."

While the air controller was dealing with the Skywest and USAir planes, she was having trouble with an Aeromexico flight and was repeating messages to the Aeromexico plane, Mr. Burnett said.

The controller's name was not released and Mr. Burnett said she had not yet been interviewed by investigators.

Collisions on the ground are a chief concern for the National Transportation Safety Board, the federal agency that investigates all major transportation accidents.

The worst accident in aviation history was a runway collision between two jetliners that killed 581 people in 1977 on a foggy runway in Tenerife in the Canary Islands.

Before the crash Friday, the most recent runway incident involving deaths occurred Dec. 3 when two Northwest Airlines jets collided at Detroit Metropolitan Airport, killing eight people.

A recent survey by the Federal Aviation Administration found that from January 1989 to August 1990, Los Angeles International Airport reported a rate of "runway incidents" of 4.60 for each 100,000 takeoffs and landings.

The highest rate in that period was at Logan Airport in Boston, which had a rate of 7.91 incidents per 100,000 takeoffs and landings.

The agency defines an incident as those in which an airplane mistakenly taxis onto a runway being used by another airplane.

Los Angeles has the third busiest airport in the United States, behind Chicago's O'Hare International Airport and Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport. The number of takeoffs and landings at Los Angeles last year approached 650,000.

Los Angeles is a leader in numbers of near-collisions in the air. A report by the General Accounting Office showed that Los Angeles had 57 near collisions from 1986 to 1988. The number has dropped in the last two years.

The Federal Aviation Administration plans to install a new radar control system in Los Angeles in 1995 to help air controllers manage the traffic, which can include 75 incoming aircraft an hour at peak periods. *(NYT, AP)*

Croats Open to Talks On Rift With Belgrade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The interior minister of Croatia said Sunday that his independent-minded republic was willing to negotiate with the Yugoslav federal leadership to avert a possible military intervention.

"Two months of negotiations are better than two minutes of shooting," said the minister, Josip Boljkovac.

Yugoslavia's president, Borisav Jovic, warned in a telegram to President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia Saturday that the federal army would go "all the way" to detain the republic's defense minister, Martin Spegelj, for allegedly plotting armed rebellion.

The threat increased fears of a possible military intervention against non-Communist Croatia, which has been at odds with the Communist-dominated military for the past month.

The military warrant for Mr. Spegelj's arrest was issued last week.

The largest, Communist-ruled state of Serbia and the army favor retaining a strong federal Socialist system. But center-right governments in Croatia and Slovenia, however, advocate a loose confederation of sovereign states or demand secession if this cannot be achieved.

Croatian authorities have said they were prepared to resist with arms any attempt by Yugoslavia's federal military to detain the regional defense minister.

"A military coup in Croatia would not solve anything," Mr. Boljkovac said.

He said a compromise should be reached to avert possible bloodshed in Croatia "which would be certain" if the army intervened.

But Mr. Boljkovac emphasized that Mr. Spegelj "cannot be a part of this compromise" because "the military cannot arrest Croatian ministers."

Stipe Mesic, Croatia's representative on the Yugoslav state presidency, said: "Attempts are being made to compromise the democratically elected government in Croatia."

Mr. Boljkovac said that the Croatian government would not press charges against Serbs living in Croatia who have been in virtual rebellion against Croatian authorities since last August.

Serbs have raided police armories and set up road blocks purportedly to protect themselves against alleged harassment by Croatian authorities. *(AP, Reuters)*

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Reducing the Smog Over Grand Canyon

The administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, William K. Reilly, has ordered an Arizona power plant to stop polluting the air over the Grand Canyon, The Washington Post reports. On some winter days, haze makes the canyon's vivid colors and spectacular rock formations all but invisible to people standing on its rim.

The cost of installing anti-pollution controls on the Navajo Generating Station, 80 miles (130 kilometers) to the northeast, is estimated as high as $2.3 billion. Mr. Reilly dropped his agency's original proposal to remove 90 percent of the sulfurous emissions from the coal-fired plant, accepting 70 percent as a compromise. The concession drew sharp criticism from environmentalists.

The source of pollution varies by season, with smog from Southern California blowing in with southwesterly winds during the summer months. In the winter, the wind blows from the northeast.

Short Takes

Despite increasing use of the term African-American, most black Americans still prefer to be called black, according to a survey of 759 blacks by the black-oriented Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. The center reported that 72 percent said they preferred black, 15 percent African-American, 3 percent Afro-American and 2 percent Negro, with 8 percent giving no opinion or other responses. The term African-American was proposed two years ago at a meeting of black leaders in Chicago and has since been promoted by the Reverend Jesse Jackson. The center has not adopted the change, finding it "a bit more cumbersome than is convenient."

It's goodbye to "jumbo," "super" and "giant" boxes of laundry detergent and hello to "ultra." For decades, The New York Times reports, detergents have been puffed up with chemical fillers so people felt they were getting more for their money. But now concentrated detergents, usually called "ultra," that require less powder per washload are being test-marketed. Instead of coming in briefcase-sized packaging, the powders are in squat boxes not much bigger than a lunchpail. Detergents are one of the few products, like frozen orange juice, that can be reduced without making them less effective. "You can't say that about paper towels," said Debra Levin, an analyst with Salomon Brothers.

Encouraged by the high ratings of courtroom programs, from "Perry Mason" in the 1950s to "L.A. Law" today, the new Courtroom Television Network plans to transmit live trials, plus analysis, 24 hours a day starting this summer. "Anyone who's interested in human drama but wants the real thing will want to watch this," said the network's chief, Steven Brill, who publishes the magazine American Lawyer.

"Perhaps no piece of furniture in modern times is more gender-specific" than the mechanized reclining chair, writes Georgia Dullea in The New York Times. From its invention in 1927, "it has cradled, rocked, pivoted and massaged the American man." But about a decade ago, women began asking for sleeker, smaller designs for themselves. Today, a quarter of BarcaLounger's more than 50 styles are for women. Pairs are matched or contrasting. For one Long Island couple, his is studded leather while hers is rose-colored velvet.

Arthur Higbee

WORLD BRIEFS

300 Die in Pakistani Earthquake

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — More than 300 people died and more than 500 were injured in an earthquake that rocked northern Pakistan on Friday, press reports said Sunday.

About 2,000 houses were demolished and hundreds were damaged by the tremors that lasted for a minute. The earthquake jolted parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and the Soviet central Asia. It registered 6.8 on the open-ended Richter Scale. The quake's epicenter 200 kilometers (125 miles) northeast of Peshawar, capital of the North-West Frontier Province.

The Malakand and Chitral districts of the province have been devastated and the federal government in Islamabad is considering a request from the provincial government to declare the two districts as calamity-stricken areas. Such areas are entitled to special government aid during the reconstruction period and are exempted from taxes. Some reports said the Karakoram highway, which links Pakistan and China, was blocked in several places.

Italian Communists Rename Party

ROME (AP) — Italy's Communist Party, the West's largest, meeting Sunday in Rimini, voted to erase the word "Communist" from its name and become the Democratic Party of the Left. The new party was divided over the Gulf war and without some of the old guard.

The changes, spearheaded by the party secretary, Achille Occhetto, aim at reversing the slipping fortunes of the country's second-largest vote getter and largest opposition party. In the last parliamentary elections, in 1987, the Communists vote slipped to about 27 percent, compared to 34 percent in 1975.

A veteran Communist, Senator Armando Cossutta, who fought as a partisan during World War II, said he would not join the new party. His faction accounts for about 5 percent of the Communists. Critics charged that the new party offered little new, other than a party symbol that replaced the hammer and sickle on a red background with a flag dominated by an oak tree — the hammer and sickle is relegated to a small space near the tree roots.

Seoul Puts Its Armed Forces on Alert

SEOUL (Reuters) — President Roh Tae Woo has put the South Korean armed forces on full alert, saying the Gulf war had heightened chances of a North Korean attack, Yonhap News Agency said Sunday.

"North Korea has reached the political and economic limitations of its international isolation and the Gulf war more than ever increases the chance of Northern provocation towards us," the agency quoted Mr. Roh as saying.

He ordered Defense Minister Lee Jong Koo to put the country's entire armed forces on maximum alert, the agency said. Mr. Roh said North Korea was producing its own Scud missiles and had placed them along the Demilitarized Zone that divides North and South Korea. Mr. Roh also said he had information that North Korea had recently provided Scud missiles to Iraq.

Toxic 'Design' Heroin Kills 10 in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Officials are blaming a potent "designer" form of heroin for the recent deaths of 10 people and scores of illnesses in three states. Policemen with loudspeakers drove through drug-plagued neighborhoods warning people to avoid the drug and seek medical attention if they had taken any.

Preliminary tests indicated that the heroin was laced with another drug, methyl fentanyl, which makes heroin 27 times more potent, according to Dr. Woodrow Myers, the New York City health commissioner. He said the drug could induce coma or respiratory arrest. "It is what's called a designer drug," said Margaret Karanjai, a city health department spokeswoman.

Four people died in New York, five in New Jersey and one in Connecticut. About 100 people were treated at hospitals in those states. Police believe all the deaths are linked to heroin purchased in the Bronx since Friday afternoon.

Swedish Party Loses Ground in Poll

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Social Democrats have fallen to a new low in popularity ratings less than eight months before a general election, according to an opinion poll published on Sunday.

The survey by the SIFO research institute gave Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's governing Social Democrats only 31.7 percent support in January, down 0.1 percentage points from the previous monthly poll. In the last general election, in September 1988, the Social Democrats won 43.2 percent of the vote.

The daily Svenska Dagbladet said voters were concerned about the war in the Gulf and unrest in the Baltic states and thought that an overhaul of Sweden's tax system had brought little comfort. The survey, conducted between Jan. 16 and 30, showed the conservative Moderate Party with 23.8 percent support, down 2.1 percentage points, followed by the Liberals with 13.8 percent, a 0.8-point gain.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Terrorism Fears Shut Folies-Bergère

PARIS (UPI) — The Folies-Bergère music hall said Sunday that it was closing for two weeks because of declining reservations amid fears of Gulf-related terrorism, and carnivals were canceled across France.

Nice has canceled its annual carnival because it was "inconvenient and morally unacceptable to organize parties and rejoicing" during wartime. Mayor Honoré Bailet said the 26 million francs ($5 million) spent to date on the carnival that had been scheduled to begin Feb. 11 would have to be written off. He added that too many policemen were on anti-terrorism duty elsewhere.

A carnival in Marseille was canceled, as was seasonal *feria* bullfighting in Nîmes in southern France.

Britain said Sunday that it had warned airlines and airports to look out for briefcase bombs. A Transport Department department spokesman said the warning was issued on Jan. 22 and updated on Jan. 28 after intelligence reports were received. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Angola, Sri Lanka.
TUESDAY: Mexico, San Marino, Tanzania.
WEDNESDAY: New Zealand.
THURSDAY: Grenada.
FRIDAY: Iraq.
SATURDAY: Lebanon.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	0	32	-6	21	fr
Athens	12	54	9	48	cl
Barcelona	12	54	9	48	r
Belgrade	-2	28	-13	9	fr
Berlin	-1	30	-9	16	fr
Brussels	-1	30	-7	19	fr
Budapest	-2	28	-10	14	fr
Copenhagen	0	32	-2	28	fr
Costa Del Sol	14	57	4	39	fr
Dublin	5	41	1	34	cl
Edinburgh	5	41	-1	30	cl
Faro	15	59	5	41	cl
Florence	11	52	-1	30	cl
Frankfurt	0	32	-8	18	fr
Geneva	3	37	-4	25	fr
Helsinki	-5	23	-10	14	fr
Las Palmas	23	73	15	59	cl
Lisbon	11	52	6	43	cl
London	4	39	-1	30	cl
Luxembourg	0	32	-4	25	cl
Madrid	5	41	-4	25	fr
Milan	2	36	-8	18	fr
Moscow	-11	12	-17	1	sn
Munich	0	32	-11	12	fr
Nice	8	46	1	34	fr
Oslo	-4	25	-6	21	fr
Paris	-3	27	-4	25	fr
Prague	-3	26	-12	10	cl
Reykjavik	4	39	1	34	fr
Rome	6	43	-3	26	fr
Stockholm	4	39	-4	25	fr
Strasbourg	0	32	-7	19	fr
Vienna	3	37	-6	21	fr
Warsaw	-1	30	-10	14	fr
Zurich	-7	19	-14	7	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	18	64	9	48	cl
Istanbul	-2	28	-3	26	ra
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	na
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	30	86	20	68	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	21	70	fr
Beijing	4	39	-6	21	fr
Hong Kong	19	66	16	61	fr
Manila	31	88	21	70	fr
New Delhi	24	75	13	55	fr
Seoul	4	39	-5	23	fr
Shanghai	6	43	1	34	fr
Singapore	31	88	25	77	th
Taipei	22	72	14	57	fr
Tokyo	10	50	2	36	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	12	54	8	46	cl
Cape Town	27	81	18	64	fr
Casablanca	14	57	10	50	r
Harare	29	84	20	68	fr
Lagos	32	90	26	79	cl
Nairobi	27	81	10	50	cl
Tunis	14	57	10	50	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	29	84	21	70	cl
Lima	26	79	19	66	cl
Mexico City	24	75	6	43	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-11	12	-16	3	sw
Atlanta	19	66	6	43	fr
Boston	16	61	5	41	fr
Chicago	15	59	2	36	fr
Denver	16	61	-4	25	fr
Detroit	14	57	3	38	fr
Honolulu	28	82	19	66	pc
Houston	19	66	11	52	fr
Los Angeles	21	70	11	52	pc
Miami	27	81	20	68	fr
Minneapolis	9	48	-1	30	fr
Montreal	7	45	-2	28	fr
Nassau	27	81	16	61	fr
New York	16	61	8	41	fr
Phoenix	24	75	9	48	fr
San Francisco	16	61	10	50	pc
Seattle	12	54	7	43	r
Toronto	10	50	2	36	fr
Washington	5	41	19	66	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. -2 — 1 (28 — 32). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 0 — 4 (32 — 25). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 5 — 9 (41 — 32). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 18 — 7 (64 — 45). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. -1 — 5 (30 — 20). ROME: Cloudy. Temps. 5 — 2 (41 — 28). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temps. 3 — 5 (26 — 18). BANGKOK: Fair. Temps. 34 — 21 (93 — 70). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 18 — 15 (64 — 59). MANILA: Fair. Temps. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temps. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temps. 9 — 2 (48 — 36).

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WAR IN THE GULF: Debate in U.S. on nuclear option as Hurd warns that Iraq could still draw on its chemical arsenal

For Some in U.S., a Nuclear Strike Against Iraq Makes Sense

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Should the United States use nuclear weapons in the Gulf war?

Although the Bush administration says it has no plans to do so, the possibility remains very real for many Americans.

A Gallup Poll last week found that 45 percent of Americans would favor the use of nuclear weapons if it might save the lives of U.S. troops. Three weeks earlier, before the war began, only about half that proportion — 24 percent — favored using nuclear weapons.

The message is clear: If American losses were to mount into the thousands, and Iraq were to use chemical, or nuclear, weapons, President George Bush would come under pressure to drop a nuclear bomb on Baghdad — or use smaller, tactical nuclear weapons in the battlefield — to save lives and shorten the war.

[Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said in a televised interview Sunday that he would not advocate the use of nuclear weapons by the allies.

[He said the decision by President Harry S. Truman during World War II to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was correct because it ultimately saved lives. But the analogy does not hold for Kuwait, he said, because it was estimated that an invasion of Japan might have caused 1 million casualties — far more than would be expected in an allied invasion of Kuwait.

[Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said in an interview Sunday that he would urge the White House not to resort to using nuclear weapons to counter the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. "I think we can handle the chemical threat by normal means," he said.

[At a briefing Sunday in Saudi Arabia, Major General Robert B. Johnston of the Marines said that the use of nuclear weapons by the United States "is not being contemplated at this time."]

Increasing numbers of conservatives have been pushing for the use of nuclear weapons to save lives.

Former Governor John B. Connally of Texas, who says he fears that U.S. casualties in the Gulf could eventually top 50,000, said the United States should use nuclear weapons to shorten the war. "That's a cruel thing to say, but that's the most merciful thing to say," he said.

General Frederick J. Kroesen, an infantry veteran of three wars, recommended similar action in a recent article in Army magazine. "Tactical nuclear weapons — short-range, low-yield weapons — have a battlefield utility unmatched by any other form of firepower," he wrote. "Employment is not an automatic trigger for an international nuclear holocaust."

To some, a bold and decisive move, similar to Mr. Truman's, is tempting. And virtually throughout the Cold War, the United States was prepared to use nuclear weapons against Soviet troops in the event that Moscow launched an attack against Western Europe. If so, some reason, then why not against President Saddam Hussein of Iraq if the war drags out?

But opponents of using nuclear weapons said the issue is far more complex.

If Washington were to use nuclear weapons in the Gulf, they said, it would shatter the nuclear taboo that has existed since 1945 — and most likely spark a backlash that could make the United States a global villain for generations.

Countries that already have nuclear weapons would place those weapons on higher alert status, increasing the risk of accidental use and heightening the danger that their deliberate use would be easier in times of crisis.

The U.S. action also might start a global nuclear-arms race as smaller nations undertook crash efforts to build — or steal — nuclear weapons as protection.

"The enormous political costs — domestic and international — would far exceed the benefits," said Joseph Nye Jr. of Harvard University, an expert on international relations and science.

Since 1978, it has been U.S. policy not to use nuclear weapons against any country that does not have them and has signed the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons. Since Iraq is such a country, it is technically off-limits.

Western officials have said that Baghdad was developing nuclear weapons. U.S. officials said Iraq's nuclear sites were primary targets.

Mr. Hussein has threatened to use nuclear as well as chemical weapons against Israel.

Former President Jimmy Carter said last week that "it would be one of the most stupid things that anyone ever did — to drop one atomic bomb, and not have any more — on a country like Israel that has 85 atomic weapons."

Mr. Cheney said over the weekend that Mr. Hussein might have been deterred from launching chemical weapons toward Israel by the possibility of Israeli retaliation with "unconventional weapons."

"I assume he knows that if he were to resort to chemical weapons that that would be an escalation to weapons of mass destruction and that the possibility would then exist, certainly with respect to the Israelis, for example, that they might retaliate with unconventional weapons as well," Mr. Cheney said.

The Associated Press
Private Louise Higgens, unofficial hairdresser for her British Army company, giving Captain Bob Scurfile a cut in Saudi Arabia.

The Iraqi Chemical Weapons Scenarios

Hurd Puts Odds on Use at Over 50%, Cheney Won't Predict a U.S. Response

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Sunday that there was more than a 50 percent chance that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would use chemical weapons as his other military options were being eroded by allied bombing.

Asked if he believed Iraq would launch a chemical strike, Mr. Hurd said in a radio interview:

"I have always thought it between likely and probable, that is, just over a 50 percent chance. Because he is a man who is throwing into battle week by week the different gambling cards which he has."

The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, said Sunday that any Iraqi use of chemical weapons "clearly is crossing a threshold," but he declined to say how U.S. forces might react.

"We have refrained from saying how we would respond," Mr. Cheney said. "I wouldn't predict how we would react."

Iraq, which has launched Scud missile attacks against Saudi Arabia and Israel, has hinted it would use chemical weapons in the battle to keep Kuwait.

The Sunday Times of London quoted Pentagon sources as saying that Mr. Hussein had given front-line commanders the go-ahead to use chemical weapons.

"The allies are now bracing themselves for a nerve or mustard gas attack that could come at any time," the newspaper said.

It quoted Pentagon sources in Washington as saying the use of chemical weapons "is no longer a question of if, but when."

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said she was not aware of the warning to British troops.

"But it would not surprise me if the briefing took place," said the spokesman. "British forces in the gulf are prepared for the use of chemical weapons."

She added she had "no information" Mr. Hussein had approved the use of chemical weapons.

Iraq used chemical weapons against Iran during their 1980-88 war. The allied air attack has concentrated on Iraqi chemical weapon facilities, but it is not known how much of his chemical weapons stockpiles have been destroyed.

A German paper, Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, quoted an unidentified Iraqi engineer as saying Baghdad was unable to fit its Scud missiles with chemical warheads. But Iraq was working fervently to solve these technical difficulties, the engineer said in the Jordanian capital, Amman.

Mr. Hurd said: "We have had terrorism, we have had Scuds against Israel, we have Scuds against Riyadh, we have had an oil slick, we have had now also the limited ground attack into Saudi Arabia. If one looks at what he has still got in his hands, if he has the possibility of producing chemical weapons which would actually work, the temptation on him to use them must be increasing."

The allied response to any chemical attack would be massive, Mr. Hurd added.

Tom King, the British defense secretary, said last week that he believed the use of chemical weapons was "very likely."

In a broadcast interview on Sunday, Mr. Cheney said the potential Israeli and allied response to the use of chemical or biological weapons may have "discouraged" Mr. Hussein from using those weapons so far in the conflict.

He also indicated that Iraqi commanders in the field who use chemical weapons may be held personally responsible after the war.

In a separate interview on Saturday, Vice President Dan Quayle said, "I just can't imagine" that President George Bush would order chemical or nuclear weapons used in the gulf. "But you never rule any options out," he added.

(Reuters, AP)

The Associated Press/1988 Photo
Specialist 4 Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, missing in action.

Female Soldier, MIA: 'Outgoing and Strong'

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

NEWAYGO, Michigan — A few days before she was listed as missing in action in the Saudi desert, Specialist 4 Melissa Rathbun-Nealy telephoned her parents in this rural community of wooded snow-covered hills and frozen lakes.

"She's been in the Gulf since October, and she was trying to be upbeat when she called," said a family friend, Gregory Tornga. "She's a great kid. Outgoing. Strong. That's what we're holding onto — her strength."

"She was very positive about what she was doing and why she was there," he said. "The family and I believe we should be there. And we know where there is war, there is death."

At 8:30 Thursday night, Captain James Holliday, an army family-assistance officer in Michigan, knocked on the door of Leo and Joan Rathbun's home and told them their 20-year-old daughter was missing.

A driver in the 233d Transportation Company based in Fort Bliss, Texas, she and Specialist David Lockett, 23, were driving a heavy flatbed truck in a two-vehicle convoy on the Tapline Road, near the Kuwaiti border.

According to reports from Captain Holliday and from military officials in the Gulf, their truck became lost, then stuck, and it came under small-arms fire.

When a Marine rescue team arrived, the two soldiers and their weapons were gone; some gas masks and bed rolls remained.

Specialist Rathbun-Nealy is the first female U.S. soldier ever to be listed as missing in action.

Mr. Tornga said Captain Holliday visited the Rathbuns on Friday night but had no new information.

The Rathbuns have gone into seclusion.

"They're doing as well as can be expected," Mr. Tornga said. "They're taking it one day at a time."

Specialist Rathbun-Nealy joined the army two and a half years ago, shortly after graduating from Creston High School in Grand Rapids, about an hour south of here.

She grew up in Grand Rapids, where both her parents were schoolteachers. Her parents are now retired and they moved to Newaygo, a popular area for hunting and fishing, two years ago.

Specialist Rathbun-Nealy was married briefly but is now divorced.

Mr. Tornga said she joined the army for adventure and to earn money for college. "She had everything to look forward to," he said. "The army was a starting block for her."

Newaygo County has sent more than 50 young men and women to the Gulf.

Eight are members of St. Bartholomew Catholic Church, where the Rathbuns worship.

Invasion Tripwire: Officials Offer Hints

By John M. Broder and Melissa Healy
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military officials have concluded that the allied ground offensive against Iraqi troops can begin when half of the enemy's war vehicles and equipment have been destroyed, a job that Pentagon sources say could be completed in as few as 10 days.

[Major General Robert B. Johnston of the Marine Corps said Sunday in Riyadh that "there is not a calendar that we are operating on."

["We have to view the battlefield, see to what extent we have damaged his capabilities," General Johnston said. "It can't always be measured by percentages or numbers. It has to be measured by capability — his capability to defend, for example. It's a pretty dynamic picture. I really couldn't say that at the 40, 50, 60 percent mark, that's the signal for us to move forward."]

A senior Pentagon official said over the weekend that the U.S.-led air campaign, which has just turned to the systematic bombardment of Iraqi forces in Kuwait and southern Iraq in the past five days, has had a "dramatic effect" on Iraq's 545,000 troops and their ground weapons.

The official said that unless the weather or some other factor disrupted the U.S. air war schedule, Iraqi forces would be sufficiently softened up for an allied ground assault in 10 to 20 days.

His comments were the most precise assessment to date of the level of destruction that U.S. military planners want to inflict on Iraqi forces before commencing ground combat, and of the timetable they have laid out for achieving it.

[Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, in a televised interview Sunday, said U.S. forces had made "significant progress" against the Iraqi ground forces but that they were "still formidable."

[On Saturday, Mr. Cheney reiterated that the United States would not act on the ground until it is ready. "We're prepared to do that if we have to, but on our timetable and only after we have minimized the damage he can do to us by our air attacks against his ground forces."

[He said it was "entirely possible" that no ground war would be needed.

However, he cautioned, the odds of pushing Iraqi forces out of Kuwait using air power alone were "pretty small."]

There was increasing confidence in the Pentagon that the air campaign was proceeding on schedule and was meeting its key objectives, a senior official said, despite difficulties in determining the extent of damage and the need to divert hundreds of aircraft to the search for Scud missiles.

The task of disabling President Saddam Hussein's ground forces has been made easier in recent days by the Iraqis themselves, who have moved a large number of vehicles from protective shelters out into the open, where they have been subjected to relentless air attack.

But the senior official cautioned that war planners would not be able to determine exactly when the 50 percent target was reached and that the ground battle would be "a slugging match" with substantial U.S. casualties, no matter how much aerial punishment was delivered in advance.

The official said the U.S. military plan was not to kill masses of Iraqi infantry soldiers — whom he characterized as "just a bunch of country boys, lettuce growers" — but to "demobilize" Iraq's armored and mechanized forces by destroying their vehicles and mobile guns.

U.S. intelligence agencies estimate that Iraq has 4,200 tanks, 2,800 armored personnel carriers and 3,100 artillery pieces in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

The 150,000 troops of the Republican Guard are bearing the brunt of the bombardment because they are the most mobile of Mr. Hussein's forces and have the best combat vehicles, including top-of-the-line Soviet-built tanks, personnel carriers and self-propelled artillery.

Although largely successful, the allied air campaign against Iraq has suffered some predictable but serious problems, including missed targets, wrong targets hit and civilians killed, the official said.

The official also explained why it took allied forces 790 air sorties to hit 36 bridges used by troop-supply convoys in the Kuwaiti theater. The job of blowing up the bridges originally was assigned to navy attack planes because the spans were in the Basra area, within range of the three U.S. aircraft carriers.

But after scores of misses by the unguided, "dumb" gravity bombs dropped by the navy jets, the bridge-busting mission was reassigned to air force F-117 and F-111 fighter-bombers equipped with television-guided "smart" bombs.

Last week, the U.S. commander in the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, showed several videotapes of guided bombs scoring direct hits on Iraqi bridges. None of the tapes of bombs exploding harmlessly in the water were released, an official noted.

Referring to the goal of destroying 50 percent of Iraqi vehicles before initiating ground combat, a senior U.S. military official said, "In my judgment, when we achieve those levels of destruction of his mechanized forces, then you have pretty well disorganized the ground defense."

■ A Report by Midweek?

Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said Sunday he doubted that Pentagon officials would know before the middle of next week the full extent of damage to Iraqi ground forces from round-the-clock bombing by the allies.

The Wisconsin Democrat said that despite pressure on U.S. generals "from abroad" — pressure he did not explain — the U.S. military should continue the air war "indefinitely."

"You can continue for many weeks," Mr. Aspin said.

Red Cross Visits Iraqi Prisoners

Agence France-Presse

GENEVA — Red Cross officials have visited more than 300 Iraqi prisoners of war but have been unable to see allied POWs held by Baghdad, the organization said Sunday.

Officials from the International Committee of the Red Cross visited 326 Iraqis held by the allies in Saudi Arabia, and two others in Britain.

The Geneva Convention on Treatment of Prisoners of War stipulates that the Red Cross be given access to POWs. But a Red Cross spokesman said that there had been no progress in attempts to see allied prisoners in Iraq.

Winds Keep Slick From Water Plant

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Saudi and Western officials say strong southerly winds have delayed the progress of the Gulf oil slick, keeping it away from the Saudi coast and the country's largest single source of fresh water.

As teams of oil-spill control specialists scrambled to place floating booms and skimmers in front of seawater intakes for desalination plants, oil refineries and power plants, a Saudi official announced that a planeload of booms sent by Japan is expected to arrive Tuesday, with a second shipment due two days later.

Western officials assisting the Saudi government said the slick, which has reached an area 16 kilometers (10 miles) off the Saudi coast near the town of Manifah, was breaking up into miles-long ribbons of tarry goo, complicating the cleanup.

The huge coastal desalination plant at Jubail, 80 kilometers south of the spill's leading edge, produces nearly half the potable water in the country, including almost all that used by Riyadh, the capital, and by the Eastern Province, where most of the allied troops are stationed.

Saudi officials said Saturday that southerly winds had shifted back to the north in the previous 24 hours, but that more southerly winds were forecast. They estimated that with the resumption of the prevailing northerly wind, the spill could reach Jubail before midweek.

Officials have said that the spill, estimated at more than 11 million barrels, was caused by Iraq deliberately dumping oil from Kuwaiti storage facilities into the Gulf.

Western officials continued to question Saudi assurances that the spill would not shut down the Jubail plant.

Three layers of booms have been positioned in front of the plant, which gulps three billion gallons of water a day into its intake pipes.

But American officials said that although the booms might prevent globs of coagulated oil from washing into the plant, toxic oil constituents like xylene and toluene dissolve in the water and could flow unchecked into the plant, forcing it to be closed.

Some Saudi experts have already discussed water rationing for Riyadh, but other officials say dozens of deep wells, closed when the desalination plants were built in the 1980s, could be reopened to fill the capital's water needs.

Some officials have also expressed worries that without the Jubail plant, the allied coalition's ability to fight a prolonged war in the desert might be severely hampered.

From the start of the Gulf crisis, the job of providing adequate supplies of water to hundreds of thousands of troops has posed a major logistical challenge and has the potential to be a serious vulnerability.

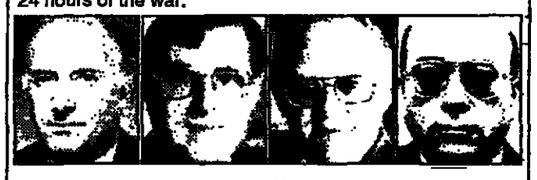
But military planners said they had put in place long before the oil spill several contingencies to insure an uninterrupted supply of water.

A U.S. officer, Lieutenant Colonel William Diehl, said American troops in the field rely primarily on bottled water — about 1.6 million gallons daily — from wells in southwestern Saudi Arabia.

As backups, Britain has chartered two tanker ships carrying tens of thousands of gallons of drinking water, and many allied units also carry desalination equipment.

The Analysts' View: Day 18

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert E. Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

The course of the war is providing Saddam Hussein with a chance to leave Kuwait without complete humiliation. He could claim he has "bloodied" Israel, Saudi Arabia and the United States, while briefly occupying a piece of "enemy" territory. But if Saddam plans at some point to emulate Anwar Sadat in the 1973 Yom Kippur War — to claim "victory" and sue for peace — he must refrain from using chemical weapons or fomenting terrorism against Americans, where, for whatever reason, he has shown restraint. Either act would slam the door to U.S. compromise.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

The high levels of allied air activity bring the prospect of offensive ground operations closer, as the last U.S. forces to arrive from Germany settle into their front-line positions in the desert. However, all forecasts concerning the possible beginning of offensive operations should be viewed with a fair amount of suspicion, since everything will and should be done to keep the Iraqis in a state of maximum uncertainty.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

White House aide John Sununu's remark that the United States would not retaliate with tactical nuclear arms against Iraqi chemical warfare was imprudent. It could induce to Saddam Hussein to discount the risk. Israel, whose population may be the victim of chemical warfare, has made this point to Washington, angrily. The U.S. position has been corrected by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, who warned — on behalf of Israel, and not on behalf of the United States — that Israel might respond with nonconventional weapons.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

Deliberate ambiguity about its neutrality reflects Tehran's concern that it is being marginalized, that the allies are interested only in stronger relations with the Gulf's Arab states and even with Turkey and Syria. Eager for a serious political overture, Iran is seeking — by launching cease-fire calls and letting doubts persist about secret deals with Baghdad — to show that it is an indispensable partner (or dangerous spoiler) in any new regional postwar arrangements.

Gulf Notes

■ **The U.S. Embassy in Amman,** Jordan, said Sunday that it was evacuating 10 to 12 more staff members after anti-Western attacks in the region. "The general situation has prompted another look at embassy levels," said the embassy's spokesman, who was himself one of those to be evacuated. The embassy will be staffed by about 20 people, down from 130 before hostilities began. *(Reuters)*

■ **New York's mayor,** David N. Dinkins, and Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York have flown to Israel for two days. The itinerary for the men, both Democrats, includes meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a dinner with Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem and a visit to holy sites of the Jewish, Christian and Muslim faiths. The trip is being financed by several private Jewish organizations. *(AP)*

■ **U.S. Army officers** played down Sunday the discovery of a transmission defect in the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. The Army is rushing to inspect the Bradleys after a Pentagon memo warned the defect could limit the vehicles' maximum speed. The Bradley is the Army's premier armored infantry transport. The memo indicated the transmission problem could prevent the vehicle from shifting into third gear. *(AP)*

■ **Turkey,** a staging post for U.S. air raids on Iraq, will tell Baghdad to cut staff by one-third at its diplomatic missions in the country, a government source said Sunday in Ankara. He did not spell out the reason for the move, but several governments have taken similar steps after withdrawing their diplomats from Iraq. *(Reuters)*

■ **A storm** now located near the Syria-Turkey border could cause gusting winds and blowing sand in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on Monday, according to a forecaster for Accu-Weather, a private U.S. company. Winds are expected to range from 25 to 50 kilometers an hour, with gusts as high as 65 kilometers an hour in parts of Iraq. Most areas of concern will not have rain Tuesday, and on Monday and Tuesday the weather south from Baghdad will be dry and sunnier than recently. Forecasts for the Middle East are based on satellite photographs.

■ **Policemen dispersed** stone-throwing demonstrators with rubber bullets and smoke bombs during an anti-war protest Sunday at a U.S. air base outside Madrid. More than 10,000 people were at Torrejón de Ardoz to demand the end to U.S. use of Spanish military bases and a peaceful end to the Gulf war. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Military Vows More and Faster News

Reuters

RIYADH — U.S. military spokesmen took steps Sunday to give reporters more news faster, following complaints that official reports on the war were slow and skimpy.

Military officials added a morning background briefing to regular nightly televised briefings. They also promised to get information quickly on major stories, such as the first large ground battle of the war last week around the Saudi frontier town of Khafji.

They also added a new background question-and-answer session with reporters after the nightly briefing. Background sessions let military officers answer questions without being identified, in theory allowing them freedom to give information they are unready or unwilling to give at the televised briefings where every word is recorded.

The new procedures were worked out by U.S. officers and reporters after several reporters complained at a televised briefing Friday night.

Terrorists Hit Targets in Europe, The Middle East and Latin America

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Bombs exploded over the weekend in the Middle East, Europe and South America in continuing attacks apparently linked to the war in the Gulf.

In the first incident of its kind in Cyprus since the start of the war, a bomb damaged the offices of Britain's Barclays Bank and of American Express in Larnaca on Saturday night. There were no injuries.

No group immediately took responsibility for the attack, but the police did not rule out the possibility that pro-Iraqi terrorists were involved.

Cyprus is the site of a large British garrison involved in supporting troops in the U.S.-led coalition fighting Iraq.

In Lebanon, a bomb exploded Saturday at the Kuwait & Lebanon Bank in suburban Khalde, south of Beirut, causing extensive damage to the two-story building and wounding two passers-by, a police spokesman said.

The police said it was the 14th bombing in Lebanon believed linked to the Gulf war. No group has taken responsibility for any of the attacks.

There were also reports of an explosion Saturday night in front of the French Embassy in the Yemeni capital, San'a.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said the embassy building was not damaged. It did not say whether anyone was hurt in the blast.

There had been three earlier attacks in Yemen against the interests of countries considered to be anti-Iraqi or members of the U.S.-led coalition.

Unidentified assailants threw sticks of dynamite at the homes of the Japanese and Turkish ambassadors on Thursday, and gunmen fired three shots at the American Embassy.

In Lima, pro-Cuban rebels blew up a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, a bomb squad spokesman said.

One man was seriously injured when an outer wall of the restaurant crushed his car, the spokesman said. Three other people suffered minor injuries in the attack, carried out by the Tupac Amarú Revolutionary Movement as a reprisal for U.S. involvement in the war.

The rebels told customers to leave before placing bombs on top of at least four tables, the spokesman said. The bombs destroyed the interior of the restaurant.

Late Friday, suspected members of the Tupac Amarú group exploded a car bomb in front of a British cultural center and fired weapons near the U.S. ambassador's residence.

In Spain, fire badly damaged a Ford car showroom in a Madrid suburb early Saturday, the police said.

"Yankee murderers" was sprayed on the front of the building and a box containing gasoline cans was found in the wreckage when firemen put out the blaze, which destroyed six new cars.

Popular feeling against the Gulf war is strong in Spain, which has seen some of Europe's biggest anti-war demonstrations. U.S. air bases in Spain have played an important role in the transport of U.S. troops and supplies to the Gulf.

Baghdad has called on Muslims everywhere to strike at allied interests since the U.S.-led multinational forces began bombing Iraq on Jan. 17. *(Reuters, AP)*

WAR IN THE GULF: A former general who backs quick retaliation against Iraq joins the Israeli government

Shamir Names Far-Rightist to Cabinet

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Despite objections from leaders of his own party, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir took as an ally on Sunday the most extreme-right party represented in the parliament by appointing Rehavam Zeevi, a former general, to the cabinet.

Mr. Zeevi, leader of the Moledet Party, is known for his advocacy of the "transfer" of Palestinians out of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, an idea so radical that until recently it was considered taboo as a political issue by mainstream Israeli politicians. He also favors immediate Israeli entry into the Gulf war through a military strike on Iraq.

Spokesmen for Mr. Shamir insisted that Mr. Zeevi's entry into the government would not change its policies, including its decision to postpone retaliatory action against Iraq for that country's Scud missile attacks and coordinate any future military operation with the United States.

Aides to the prime minister said the alliance was made for purely pragmatic reasons and would lessen Mr. Shamir's dependence on the several other small nationalist and religious parties in his coalition.

Several observers said they saw Mr. Zeevi's appointment as the latest of a series of recent steps by Mr. Shamir to take advantage of Israel's presently favorable political situation to prepare for the postwar peace process. Aides said Mr. Shamir was determined to head off any move by the United States and its allies after the war to resolve the Palestinian problem by pressuring for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

"This is a signal to Europe, the United States and the Palestinians, with an eye to the post-Gulf war situation," said Yaron Ezrahi, a professor of political science at Hebrew University. "The government obviously feels stronger in making its points about not giving up territory and the danger represented by the Palestinians."

Mr. Ezrahi also said the prime minister was using anger among Israelis about Palestinian support for Iraq "to legitimize the policy of transfer."

He added, "It's not that Shamir supports transfer, but that, by comparison with Zeevi, he will be able to cast himself as a moderate in the government in postwar negotiations."

Mr. Shamir's move touched off the strongest controversy within his own Likud bloc since he formed his latest government in June. Three senior ministers — Foreign Minister David Levy, Health Minister Ehud Olmert and Justice Minister Dan Meridor — voted against Mr. Zeevi's appointment at a cabinet meeting Sunday, and Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai and Defense Minister Moshe Arens abstained.

The dissenting Likud cabinet members include leaders of the pragmatic wing of the party that until now has been Mr. Shamir's principal base of support. Mr. Olmert, a key Shamir ally in fashioning the present coalition, denounced the latest move, saying it was "out of the question that a man of Zeevi's views would enter the central shrine of the state's life," according to Israel radio.

Political analysts in Israel predicted that Mr. Shamir's decision would provoke a backlash from the Bush administration and U.S. Jewish organizations, just at a time when Israel was basking in a wave of international support for its behavior during the war.

"To put it mildly, I'm puzzled," said one American Jewish activist. "This is going to backfire on Shamir. The gains he gets from strengthening his coalition are going to be far outweighed by the flak he's going to take."

Aides to Mr. Shamir explained the appointment of Mr. Zeevi in part by pointing out that the former general agreed to be a minister without portfolio, although he will be included in the 13-member cabinet defense committee. Mr. Shamir "didn't have to pay any price," an aide said.

Joxe to Visit French Troops

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's new defense minister, Pierre Joxe, will visit the Saudi front starting Monday to reassure French troops that they have the backing of the government and the nation. Mr. Joxe assumed the post last Tuesday after the resignation of Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who quit because he did not support the war.

Menahem Kahana/Agence France-Presse
Israelis wearing gas masks in a bus that stopped between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on Saturday after a Scud missile attack by Iraq.

Arab Mayor Urges Iraq to Withdraw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — The Arab mayor of Bethlehem urged President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on Sunday to withdraw from Kuwait and end the war in the first such call from a Palestinian leader.

But another Arab leader, Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, said that the United States had left Mr. Hussein no option but to "fight to the bitter end" and he predicted the Iraqi leader would chose martyrdom over surrender.

Mayor Elias Freij, a moderate and a Christian who supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "I appeal to President Saddam Hussein to take a brave decision by agreeing to withdraw from Kuwait." The withdrawal should be "on condition that all other parties involved agree to stop the war," he said.

Mr. Hussein had "demonstrated great courage in nearly three weeks of war and should show the same courage to end it," Mr. Freij said.

He added that ending the war was the "the only way to stop the missiles" against Israel.

Mr. Freij also condemned allied attacks that led to civilian deaths and destruction.

In August, Mr. Freij urged support for the United Nations demand for an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, saying that it was the only way to head off a new disaster for Palestinians.

Prince Hassan, the brother of King Hussein of Jordan, predicted in a television interview that it would take generations to erase Muslim ill-will against the United States and its allies in the war.

"When the United States says no face-saving, no linkage, no negotiations, and then unleashes this tremendous force of destruction, capitulation is simply not of the Iraqi style, nor is it the Iraqi leadership style," Prince Hassan said. "I think it's very, very clear that there is no option other than to fight to the bitter end, and we are talking about martyrdom."

The prince said that view might be "irrational in the West."

But, he said, by going down in history as a martyr, the Iraqi leader would be "at the end of the day, in the eyes of history, a winner and not a loser."

Prince Hassan also said the United States has miscalculated the intensity of Muslim anger over the war.

"This is fratricide, and no Arab, effectively, is going to sit by and say he takes pleasure in seeing Sandis killing Iraqis or Iraqis killing Qataris," he said.

He acknowledged that Jordan had broken the United Nations embargo against Baghdad, as Washington has charged, by buying Iraqi oil and sending food to Iraq. Prince Hassan said his country was forced to turn to Iraq for oil after Saudi Arabia closed its border with Jordan.

In a demonstration of Arab support for Iraq, about 300,000 people marched through Rabat, Morocco, denouncing the war and demanding that Morocco withdraw its small contingent from the U.S.-led alliance in the Gulf.

It was the biggest demonstration seen in a Moroccan city since independence in 1958.

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

MORALE: *Tenacious Iraqi Fighters Dispel Allied Hope of Easy Victory*

(Continued from page 1)

leaders to hedge their bets. The Marine regional commander, Lieutenant General Walter Boomer, said Thursday that "my sense is that they are a little discouraged, and I don't think morale is very good." Prisoners of war "all tell us that morale is next to nothing." But he acknowledged that "getting into Khafji and hanging on" was "quite a bold thing to do."

Overall, he concluded, results are inconclusive: "I'll tell you this, all of my plans assume that every Iraqi up there is going to fight like hell. That's the way we plan. If that turns out not to be true, then great."

It took more than two weeks for the allies to believe that Iraq's 700-plane air force was not going to contest dominance of the skies. At first the allied pilots thought the enemy, who risked combat only rarely and often turned tail and headed away from the action, was husbanding resources in order to fight another day.

But as time passed, the conviction grew that the Iraqis were simply abandoning the war. This seems a virtual certainty now, after the impounding of about 100 aircraft by Iran.

The Iraqi navy presented a more obvious mismatch. A hodgepodge of destroyers and patrol boats serving as missile-firing platforms, the Iraqis were competing against two U.S. battleships, six carrier task groups, their attendant escorts and their aircraft. By the beginning of February, allied naval ships and warplanes had destroyed, damaged or sunk virtually all of Iraq's 43 ships and coastal craft, and the "contest" for sea power was over.

The inability to go forward or back may be the dilemma facing those Iraqis who have had enough of Desert Storm. Group Captain Niall Irving of the Royal Air Force, a briefer for British forces, told reporters Sunday that less than 50 soldiers from the trenches of occupied Kuwait have defected since the beginning of Desert Storm, and "in the last few days, I haven't heard of any at all.

But, he noted, "I think this has got to be set against the backdrop of what they're up against. It's not just that there is this major barrier in front of them — deep ditches, oil-filled caverns, minefields and the risk that they'll be shot in the back if they move across it," he said. "There's also the impact on anybody who flees their country — the family impact."

Perhaps defection is largely a physical problem — how to do it without getting yourself or your family killed. Major General Robert B. Johnston of the U.S. Marine Corps, an allied forces briefer, acknowledged Sunday that "we don't have a plan to make nice little lanes" for defectors to cross the minefields.

But it is not clear that a mass defection is contemplated. Signs have emerged that some Iraqis disdain surrender and instead are using the suggested tools of defection as a military ruse.

Experienced U.S. combat officers expressed grudging admiration for some of the Iraqi invaders of Khafji, whose tanks approached the town last week with their turrets reversed, a signal of surrender promulgated in allied psychological warfare leaflets dropped on the Kuwaiti trenches during air raids. After threading their way through the Saudi defenses, however, the guns swung around and the battle began.

"It was a gutsy move," said Major Roy Adams of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division, speaking of Mr. Hussein. "It shows that his command and control is still intact."

Once in the field, however, opinions differed about Iraqi performance. Lieutenant Colonel John Vines, a battalion commander from the 82d Airborne Division, characterized one Feb. 1 probe by Iraqi soldiers as "an act of desperation, because I think he is trying to get a cheap victory and inflict some casualties on us."

But Marine Cobra gunship pilots attacking the Khafji invaders praised Iraqi tenacity. "The Iraqis fight hard," said Captain Mike Rocco, of New York City.

The Cobras attacked a column of six Iraqi troop carriers about a mile north of the center of Khafji. Three of the carriers fled, but the other three, hopelessly outgunned, stood their ground and started shooting.

"The return fire we got was sporadic, and it was not well aimed," said Major Michael Steele, 36, of Aurora, Colorado. "But there was return fire. Each one of them fired a round."

Perhaps not yet, but allied commanders are not impatient, and have virtually guaranteed that air strikes by everything from strategic B-52 bombers to A-10 attack fighters will continue for some time in an effort to destroy both the Iraqis' fortifications and their will to resist.

"Sleep deprivation deprives you of your ability to put energy into other defenses," said Dr. William McDaniel, the chief of psychiatry at the navy's Fleet Hospital 5 here. "Sleep deprivation denies you of your ability to sort out your surroundings. The more tired you are, the less energy you have to think things through."

A few weeks of bombing, allied commanders hope, will make the Iraqis think seriously of surrender. But if it doesn't work, said Captain Rocco, "a lot of people will die."

Experts Say Allies Spare Civilians

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Since refugees in Jordan first told of having seen dead civilians and smoldering autos along a highway in western Iraq, assertions that the United States and its allies have been bombarding Iraqi civilians have been made more and more often in television reports approved by Iraqi censors.

Vivid images on CNN of injured children, flattened homes and weeping families in such towns as Diwaniyeh, south of Baghdad, have raised concern in Jordan and elsewhere in the Arab world that the U.S. and allied aerial bombardment is harming large numbers of noncombatants.

U.S. military officials at daily press briefings have found themselves pressed to talk about civilian casualties in a bombing campaign that so far has involved the dropping of tens of thousands of tons of explosives in sorties flown by combat aircraft.

Is the war for Kuwait slowly destroying Iraq and its citizens, not just its military forces — contrary to the repeated pledges of U.S. officials, from President George Bush on down?

The continuing violence of the war prevents a direct, independent examination. But the preliminary speculation of officials and independent experts is that U.S. munitions have not caused surprising or untoward civilian damage. The bombing appears to be hitting far fewer noncombatants than has orchestrated bombing previously.

At the same time, officials and experts say, the destruction caused by bombs that missed their targets surely exceeds what U.S. officials have led the public to expect. Viewers have been exposed largely to television scenes of precision-guided weapons knocking on the doors of munitions dumps or flying down the air shafts of confirmed missile warehouses, while leaving neighboring buildings unscathed.

As of early last week, Iraq officially estimated that the bombardment had caused 320 civilian deaths and 400 injuries, some of them among women and children. It also asserted that religious sites, a museum, food warehouses and a civilian train had been among the targets.

Several experts on air warfare said the number of casualties cited by the Iraqis was surprisingly low, given the quantity of munitions used on strategic targets in and around major Iraqi cities. "If they are accurate, this bombing campaign is producing fewer casualties than any previous bombing campaign in history," said Robert Pape Jr., a research fellow at the University of Michigan Center for International Peace and Security.

A U.S. military official said the Pentagon also informally estimated that several hundred Iraqi civilians had died in accidental bombings. But some officials warned that neither the Iraqis nor U.S. military forces might know the true magnitude of civilian casualties until after the war is over.

Major General Robert Johnston, chief of staff for U.S. Central Command, responded over the weekend to the latest press questions on the subject by repeating "with total conviction that we are scrupulously avoiding civilian targets."

He added, "That's not to say that there will not be some modest collateral damage, and I would not stand here and say there will not be one single civilian casualty."

Nevertheless, no military official has acknowledged or publicly described a single instance of U.S. weapons' mistakenly hitting civilians in Kuwait or Iraq. Military officials have also declined to provide public estimates of the number of Iraqis who have been killed to date, or who are expected to die in combat in coming weeks.

"We did that during Vietnam," General Johnston said. "That was a mistake."

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WAR IN THE GULF: Tehran again says that it will remain neutral in the conflict

Iraqis Say They Are Finding That No Place Is Safe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HILLA, Iraq — "There's no safe place in Iraq, no place to run."

Hadi Sultan, a 56-year-old resident of Baghdad, summed up the feeling of many Iraqis who fled the capital at the beginning of the war to what they thought were safe places.

"I moved to Hilla after the first attack on Baghdad, thinking it was safe because there are no installations of military value here," he said. "Next day, bang!"

A sprawling villa where Mr. Sultan, his son, two daughters and several neighbors from Baghdad thought they were secure was hit. The house next door was obliterated.

On a tour of Hilla, which adjoins the ancient city of Babylon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Baghdad, and a nearby village off the road, similar stories were heard that underlined the chaos left by the U.S.-led air war on Iraq.

The tour was arranged by Iraq's Ministry of Information for groups of international correspondents.

The purpose was to show that allied strikes have devastated residential areas and killed civilians, despite Washington's insistence that air raids have been aimed exclusively at military targets.

Allied spokesmen have acknowledged that even with precision-guided weapons there might be civilian casualties.

Iraq has given few details of the toll from the allied bombing beyond saying that 90 soldiers and 320 civilians had been killed.

In Hilla, correspondents were taken to a residential area hit by allied bombs as well as a secondary school and a children's clinic in the city center. Blackboards in the school and sheets of medical reports in the clinic left little doubt that the buildings were what the Iraqis said they were.

In the village of Al Haswa, a huge crater about 50 meters in diameter marked the impact of what appeared to have been a 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) bomb in an area of one-story houses surrounded by low walls in the typical style of rural Iraq.

In both places, residents gave varying casualty figures, with 35 to 40 dead mentioned in Al Haswa.

According to Iraqi figures, allied air strikes have diminished over the last few days, apparently because most targets of economic or military value have been destroyed.

But the huge movement of people sparked by the war is still continuing.

By some estimates, more than a million of Baghdad's 4 million inhabitants fled at the outbreak of the war. Many went to As Sulaimaniya , northeast of Baghdad. Others fled to An Najaf and Karbala, the sites of holy shrines of Shi'ite Muslims.

The skies over Baghdad were largely quiet Sunday, free of the sounds of aircraft overhead during frequent air raids. But in the late afternoon, a missile crashed into a downtown section of the capital, sending up a white column of smoke.

People arriving from the southern port of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, said that there had been daily bombings.

The Basra residents said that military stations where Iraqi soldiers were being assembled to go to Kuwait or other areas of deployment had been hit in the air attacks.

There were also unconfirmed reports Sunday that a major irrigation dam built by the British in southern Iraq also was hit.

"The Iraqi people now know the type of civilization and new world order that the president of the United States wants to bring to the Arab region," Iraqi radio said in a commentary Sunday.

It warned that Iraq would carry the battle to American interests around the globe.

"The target will not be confined this time to the soldiers of the United States, the mercenaries of its allies, or its collaborators in the holy lands in the Arabian peninsula," the radio said. "The interests of the United States everywhere in the world will also be the target. There is a difference between terrorism and struggle. This is a legitimate act."

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said the United States and its allies would "pay dearly for their aggression against the Iraqi people and the institutions they built with their sweat and money."

(Reuters, AP)

Syria Denies Iraqi Report on Downed Pilots

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq said Sunday that Syria had turned over to the U.S. Embassy in Damascus seven American pilots who parachuted into Syrian territory, but Syria denied the report.

Baghdad radio said that the warplanes had been shot down during "air raids on residential areas in Iraq" and that Syria had turned the pilots over to U.S. officials "in the past two days."

The radio cited a dispatch from Nicosia by the official Iraqi press agency saying that "killer pilots were able to land on Syrian territory by parachutes safely." Syria's official news agency called the report "completely fabricated," and a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Damascus said, "The story is untrue."

Syria, a member of the coalition trying to drive Iraq from Kuwait, has sent 19,000 troops to Saudi Arabia.

SCUD: *U.S. Missile Hunters Search the Deserts of Iraq*

(Continued from page 1)

Scud missiles, waiting in case any are fired, the military officials explained. In this manner, the minute that AWACS flying radar platforms or other surveillance aircraft detect a Scud launch, the loitering fighters can be on hand to streak down and attack the launcher.

"We will always fire on the launch sites, and rather quickly," said Major General Robert B. Johnston, General Schwarzkopf's chief of staff.

Previously, U.S. aircraft could be called in from more distant points once a missile was detected, but the mobile launchers were often gone by the time the U.S. attack planes got to the site. The cloud cover that settled over the region early in the conflict also helped shroud Iraqi getaways, generating a pattern in which more Scud firings occurred on cloudy nights.

In a demonstration that the new tactics work, the U.S. Central Command announced Sunday that two of the three launchers that fired Scud missiles on Saturday night were attacked immediately, setting off secondary explosions at one of the two.

U.S. military officials refused to disclose where the attacks occurred, but it was understood that the two launchers that came under fire were in Iraq's western desert aiming their missiles at Israel.

The two missiles fired at Israel on Saturday, the 28th and 29th, landed harmlessly, Israeli authorities reported. General Johnston said one of them may have fallen into neighboring Jordan, missing Israel entirely.

The third Scud firing on Saturday, the 28th at Saudi Arabia, apparently came from southern Iraq. It was intercepted by a U.S. Patriot missile over Riyadh, the Saudi capital. Chunks that landed in a residential neighborhood nevertheless injured 29 persons, chiefly from glass shards, Saudi authorities said.

U.S. military officers said the new quick-reaction tactics have created a situation in which Iraqi technicians are forced to drive to a launch site, crank the missile into firing position and take aim in the knowledge that, in the words of one officer, a U.S. air strike "could be only about five heartbeats away" once they hit the button.

"You can imagine his hand shaking as he tries to get the thing aimed," the officer said.

Once the missile is fired, the Iraqi technicians are almost certain to have betrayed their location to U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System within easy radar range. As counter-Scud patrols were multiplied over the past week, chances have increased that U.S. fighters are near enough to mount an immediate attack while the Scud gunners try to drive swiftly away to hide their trucks.

U.S. officers refused to say whether they know how many Iraqi mobile launchers remained after the most recent hits. But they asserted that the number had been reduced significantly since air supremacy was declared.

Baghdad Leader Called Distraught

Reuters

NEW YORK — President Saddam Hussein is a "distraught" man who is being treated with tranquilizers by three doctors, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. force in the Gulf, said in an interview with the magazine U.S. News & World Report.

"We have several reports that Saddam is a very distraught man, that he has three doctors treating him with tranquilizers, which may say something about his mental state," the magazine quoted General Schwarzkopf as saying.

1,400 Flee To Jordan From Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN — Almost 1,000 refugees crossed into Jordan from Iraq on Sunday after driving a highway cratered by bombing, a government official said.

The majority of those entering were Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese and Yemenis. The official said about 400 people crossed into Jordan on Saturday despite apprehensions about attacks.

Five Jordanian oil truck drivers have died and 12 other civilians have been wounded in raids on the main Amman-Baghdad highway inside the Iraqi border.

Jordan has protested over what it says it sees as a deliberate attack on its property and nationals. The U.S. State Department said it could not guarantee the safety of civilians traveling in war zones.

As the numbers of people fleeing the Gulf war swelled, Japan said Jordan had agreed to let Japanese military planes use Amman's airport to ferry refugees to other countries.

Reports in Tokyo had said Jordan was hesitating to approve the airport's use for fear of retaliation from Iraq and angering Jordan's pro-Iraq population. *(Reuters, AP)*

Iran Rejects an Appeal By Iraq on Warplanes

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — In a reaffirmation of its neutrality in the Gulf war, Iran was reported to have rejected appeals by a senior envoy from Baghdad to return Iraqi warplanes that flew to Iran in quest of sanctuary from allied air strikes.

Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi of Iraq left Tehran on Saturday after meetings with the Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, and Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati. A Tehran Radio report implied that the meetings touched on Baghdad's efforts to obtain the return of its warplanes.

By some Western estimates, about 90 Iraqi bombers and advanced fighters as well as civilian transports have flown to sanctuary in Iraq. Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Velayati after the talks as saying Iranian neutrality dictated that the airplanes remain until the war ends.

The radio report quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying Iraq's invasion of Kuwait had been "a wrong and miscalculated move, providing an opportunity for enemies of Islam." Iran has condemned the Aug. 2 invasion and the massive Western military buildup in the region.

"We still think that the key to solving this complex problem is the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and international forces from the region," Mr. Velayati was quoted as saying.

■ **Pakistani Request Denied**

Iran's ambassador to Pakistan said Sunday that Iran would not allow Pakistani volunteers wanting to fight for Iraq to cross its territory, Reuters reported from Islamabad.

The Jamiatul Ulema-e-Pakistan political party has said about 110,000 Muslim volunteers want to join Iraqi troops and that it had asked Iran to grant them passage.

The ambassador, Javad Mansoori, said that "no possibility at present exists" for allowing such passage because Iran was neutral in the war.

Vehicles Vanish From Gulf Base

Reuters

WITH U.S. FORCES, in Saudi Arabia — At least 50 U.S. military vehicles have disappeared from an army compound near allied front lines, leading some officers to speculate that they could be used in guerrilla assaults on U.S. bases.

But other officers discount the theory that guerrillas might use the heavy trucks and jeeps to pose as soldiers in sneak attacks, saying they believe that U.S. soldiers might be hijacking them for spare parts to keep their own vehicles going.

Despite an extensive investigation by U.S. military policemen and other authorities, none of the vehicles that have vanished in the nighttime thefts have been recovered, an officer said.

SOVIETS: *Thaw Inspired by Gorbachev Turns Into a Disillusioned Chill*

(Continued from page 1)

nism have only reinforced the idea that individual initiative is not only unseemly but dangerous.

In the first years of his program of change, when *perestroika* and *glasnost* were presented as a mere streamlining and humanizing of the one-party, one-owner state, Mr. Gorbachev seemed to think he could goad the public into a more efficient socialism.

Where terror had failed, he would inspire them with new idealism.

"Acceleration!" — his first, quickly abandoned economic slogan — was essentially a call for everyone to run faster on the same old treadmill.

But gradually Mr. Gorbachev recognized, or seemed to, that for the people to change, the system of motivations and interests had to be changed to encourage competition and individual initiative.

"A house can be put in order only by a person who feels he is the owner," he said at a Communist Party leadership meeting in January 1987, where he introduced the idea of "democratization."

In China, a Communist government had managed to release the energy of economic competition without democracy.

But in the Soviet Union, the *nomenklatura*, the patronage apparatus that ran all Soviet industry and agriculture like a vast, megamonopoly, was too solidly entrenched to be disbanded by command.

"The apparat would never permit a really deep land reform, would never permit the infringement of the economic monopoly of the collective and state farms," said Igor Klyamkin, a political scientist who predicted the authoritarian turn now underway, in an interview with the daily Komsomolskaya Pravda in mid-January. "That was possible only under public pressure, and for that society itself had to be awakened."

So a bit of democracy would shake the old system and give him his mandate. It would also disarm the suspicions of the West, allowing him to divert resources from the Cold War and to attract foreign investment.

Mr. Gorbachev was a triumph abroad. With his concessions to such traditional Western human-rights concerns as Jewish emigration, the imprisonment of political dissenters and the jamming of foreign radio signals, and his courtship of liberal opinion at home, he succeeded in extinguishing the menacing Soviet image that had made his country a pariah state.

Operating with boldness, imagination and a freer hand in foreign policy — for the superpower rivalry had a narrow constituency at home — Mr. Gorbachev extracted Soviet forces from Afghanistan, negotiated cutbacks in his military arsenal, and disavowed the Brezhnev Doctrine that had propped up Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

For a man who had literally transformed the world, the West was willing to forgive his failings at home, and even to side with him against the democratic and separatist upstarts who demanded more, faster.

There were several signs along the way that Mr. Gorbachev viewed democracy as an instrument rather than an ideal, and an instrument to be used cautiously.

His insistence on combining the posts of Communist Party leader and president, his fashioning of a constitutional parliament in which a third of the seats were automatically reserved for the party and other established institutions, his long resistance to tampering with Article 6 of the constitution enshrining the one-party monopoly, and his refusal to submit himself at any time to a vote of the public — all were signs of a man unwilling to saw off the branch on which he sat.

But while the federal elections in March 1989 produced a parliament that Mr. Gorbachev could usually control, elections in the republics and localities a year later had just the opposite result.

Fired by discontent with Mr. Gorbachev's economic failures, by ethnic pride and the populist appeals of outsider candidates, the public turned its affection to new leaders who wanted the old order not just restructured, but dismantled.

The Baltic states and the republics of the Caucasus Mountains, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, and most important the huge Russian Republic fell into the hands of those who explicitly challenged the right of the center to rule.

Stranded in a shrinking political middle, Mr. Gorbachev flirted last summer with the democratic insurgents, who could mobilize popular authority for sweeping change.

In July, he entered negotiations with Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, on a 500-day crash economic program that would be a death blow to the state-owned economy.

It called for selling off state factories and farms, rapidly freeing prices and fostering private enterprise on a broad scale, and for a wholesale devolution of power to the republics in exchange for their participation in a kind of economic commonwealth.

Mr. Gorbachev's evident embrace of the deal was the last great beat of the democrats' euphoria. And then he balked.

"One day it was 100 percent support," recalled Boris G. Fedorov, a young market economist who as Russian finance minister played a key intermediary role between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev. "The next day Gorbachev was again speaking about 'the socialist choice' and things like that. It looked like he was going with the strongest power of the moment."

The potential economic bargain alarmed the Communist gentry that still dominated the economy, the army and the state police.

They may have seen it as the final surrender of the center to separatism and chaos. They surely saw it as injurious to their careers.

Mr. Gorbachev's choice was probably inevitable.

The nomenklatura retained a majority in the Gorbachev-designed parliament, the only institution with the power to remove him.

The army, pulled back from Eastern Europe and derided at home, was dangerously angry.

He could not afford to antagonize the KGB, the state security police, whose loyalty he inherited from his political patron, Yuri V. Andropov, the late KGB chief and party leader.

And the Communist Party's influence remained strong in all those institutions.

Since the deal with Mr. Yeltsin collapsed, Gorbachev's behavior has been more and more chilling.

He has appointed a cabinet stripped of market advocates and dominated by graduates of the military-industrial complex, and enlarged the role of the KGB in policing the work of private entrepreneurs, including foreign joint ventures.

He has struck at the elected governments of the Baltic republics, first with the army and "black beret" police forces, and then with an unrelenting barrage of official propaganda.

He has authorized the army to patrol the streets of Soviet cities. He has suggested muzzling the independent press, and has silenced the independent voices on central television.

The kindest interpretation is that this is another maneuver — the most dangerous maneuver yet, given the nature of his current allies — on the course toward the ideal of a stable nation-state.

But it is hard to find anyone outside Mr. Gorbachev's control who thinks so.

More typical is the harsh judgment of Yuri Burtin, a commentator for the Independent Gazette.

"After beginning with criticism of Stalin and Brezhnev," he wrote, "Gorbachev ended with the restoration — at the federal level — of a command system of the Stalin-Brezhnev type, which after all was nothing but a dictatorship of the party oligarchy."

In Moscow, this is the season for speculation. Each day's newspapers brings a new and usually grim scenario for the future.

The most optimistic is that Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin will rise above their operatic rivalry and find, at last, an accommodation between the center and the republics.

Mr. Gorbachev would hold off the army and allow the republics to determine the fate of the union.

It is not clear why Mr. Gorbachev, having already rejected this kind of power-sharing, would reverse himself and betray the system that produced him, or whether he could survive if he tried, or what trust he could command in the republics, now more alienated than ever.

But it is the one scenario that seems to promise change without bloodshed.

The most dire prognosis is genuine civil war, the center against the republics, a vision shared by people on opposite political poles.

Colonel Viktor Alksnis, the most vociferous voice of the military hard-liners in the Soviet parliament, contends that unrest in the army is comparable to that in 1917, when soldiers and sailors threw in with the Bolsheviks to overthrow the provisional government.

"It will begin as an interethnic conflict," the colonel told the weekly Argumenty i Fakty. "But that is only its outward form. Today everyone already understands that it is essentially a political conflict."

Another forecast is a dictatorship like the one General Augusto Pinochet imposed in Chile, in which Mr. Gorbachev, or alternatively someone in uniform, would use force to suppress dissent and preserve the union while instituting a market economy.

A flaw in this is that the people with whom Mr. Gorbachev has now allied himself show no taste for widescale privatization or other measures that would displace the nomenklatura.

A variation on this theme is the example of another general, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who instituted martial law in Poland in 1981 and served as Moscow's custodian.

With or without an actual declaration of martial law, the Moscow version would be an interim of stagnation marked by halting attempts at economic change, until a real democratic revolution could gather force.

The last year of tumbling walls and triumphant democracies in Eastern Europe has conditioned the West to expect that whatever happens in the Soviet Union will be sudden and huge.

But perhaps the next few years will look the way the last few years look in hindsight, an epic of fits and starts and occasional bloodshed, of muddling through.

The best assurance against a return to the full-fledged tyranny of old is that the Soviet Union is already not what it was when Mr. Gorbachev began.

The constituency for change no longer consists of a few brave dissidents like Mr. Sakharov. In the press, in the church, in the universities, in the republics, in the coal mines, there is less fear of the Kremlin, and fewer illusions.

Even in such republics as Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, where the Communists have retained power, they now feel obliged to accommodate nationalist aspirations and to demonstrate a measure of independence from the center.

Many people, moreover, have a financial stake in freedom.

According to official estimates, 5.6 million people earn all or part of their income from cooperatives, the legal though beleaguered non-state businesses, and a growing number have left state farms to try private farming or are working in joint ventures with foreign companies.

On a larger scale, Mr. Gorbachev and even the less imaginative of his functionaries realize that economic recovery is impossible in isolation from the outside world, and that Western help is to some degree conditioned on the freedoms they permit at home.

A few years of a freer press and freer travel have taught the Soviet public, especially the young, the inadequacy of their system and the allure of Western values.

Even if their isolation could be reimposed, these lessons cannot be easily unlearned.

Stalin and his successors had more than terror to keep themselves in power. They offered an illusory economic vision, a promise of better lives that seemed credible to a public that could well remember when things had been worse.

Today's young do not remember a time when the country was more deprived, nor do they trust in the Communist Party as an instrument of change.

"Going back is impossible, because the old ideologized system will never be revived and will not work," said Mr. Klyamkin, the political scientist. "To stop is also impossible because no one has ever managed to stop the process of collapse and disintegration."

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OPINION

Beware a 'Peace' Ruse

The battle of Khafji may set a model for the war. The Iraqis claimed a propaganda triumph for launching the first ground offensive, carrying the war to Saudi soil and engaging a larger coalition force — this with conscripts, not the elite Republican Guard. The allies brought their superior firepower to bear, saw to it that Arab soldiers (from Saudi Arabia and Qatar) took part in the action and drove the main invading force out.

The Iraqi performance fits a strategic plan: to draw the allies into ground combat with loss of life and then to announce victory for standing up to a superpower and to pursue a cease-fire that leaves Saddam Hussein reduced militarily but still in power. To blunt this plan, American aircraft are attacking his ground presence in Kuwait and southern Iraq. With no working air force, Iraq fights on the ground. With a splendid air force, the United States concentrates on an air campaign — to avoid casualties, to delay entry into a ground war until it becomes cheaper and unavoidable and, not least, to afford Iraq no tempting ground targets for chemical weapons.

There is no call to declare premature success, and an ugly surprise or two could yet happen. But it is evident that so far the allies are on an effective track. The war is being fought essentially on American terms. The strengths that are being applied are the United States'. The weaknesses that are being exposed are Iraq's. The great bulk of the military forces being damaged are Iraq's. All of the war-making capability and infrastructure being damaged is Iraq's. All of the production and supply lines being closed are Iraq's. The war is taking longer than some expected, but time is not short.

For the first time since this war began on Jan. 16, diplomats of several countries are speaking in their several voices of a cease-fire. They agree that a cease-fire could contain the war and — important to many allies — avert a degree of destruction and disintegration of Iraq that would be potentially destabilizing to the region as a whole. Still, in Washington and elsewhere there is a scarcely concealed awareness that this kind of arrangement would cost the coalition its best chance — an appealing one — to end Iraq's menace and Saddam Hussein's rule. A cease-fire should come only as a cessation of hostilities with Saddam Hussein's acceptance of the United Nations resolutions and his closely monitored departure from Kuwait.

Has Saddam Hussein now learned the true dimensions of his peril? If he shows any interest in accepting the UN resolutions, one consideration is paramount. There can be no pause and no relenting in the war merely on the basis — the French formula — of his stated intent to leave Kuwait. Concerning "pauses" and other kinds of mutual restraint being talked about at the moment that require any degree of confidence in Saddam Hussein's "good faith," it is worth remembering that at Khafji Iraqi tanks approached with turrets reversed to signal surrender, and then turned them forward to fire.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For Collective Security

"It won't be another Vietnam," President George Bush keeps saying about the Gulf war. That is a sure applause line. Americans now agree that the long U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia was a disaster for America. But the president's oratory, and the applause, are confusing, because Americans still differ sharply about the nature of the disaster.

For liberals, Vietnam was an immoral war, in support of insupportable Saigon regimes. Worse, America lost its innocence through napalm attacks, carpet bombing and the My Lai massacre. The lesson: America should be wary of presidential and Pentagon scenarios and go to war only as a last resort.

For centrists, Vietnam represents good intentions gone awry, proof that John F. Kennedy's summons to fight any Communist foe and bear any military burden was simply beyond America's means. Obsession with an unwinnable struggle distorted priorities and politics, ignited inflation and undermined patriotism. They, too, wish urgently to avoid another costly crusade in the name of American determination that ends up dissipating American resolve. To them, the lesson is: Pick wars carefully, fight with a sense of proportion.

For conservatives like President Bush, Vietnam represents mainly a failure of political will. First, Washington forfeited public support by fighting a limited war, resisting, for example, military demands for all-out bombing of the North. Then, by withdrawing U.S. troops amid domestic political protest, America showed the world that it lacked staying power. Conservatives believe that this showing invited subsequent policy disasters such as Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Iran. To them, the lesson is: The United States must prove that it has the will to fight for freedom.

Thus, in the Gulf Mr. Bush moved rapidly to build up American forces. He quickly gave up on the economic embargo, which needs months to work. And he has lately been pressing for all-out military victory.

Are any of these lessons of Vietnam relevant to the Gulf war? Probably not, if only because circumstances have changed so greatly. The United States is no longer in a global confrontation with communism. And Washington can no longer afford the global commitments that a Pax Americana, Kennedy-style, would require.

The need to deter aggression remains — with collective security, not new and improved versions of power projection in the Cold War style. That means not just financial burden sharing and formal UN votes but also serious commitments to joint diplomatic, economic and, if necessary, military actions in defense of international law.

In the days and weeks after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein seized Kuwait, President Bush masterfully organized a collective response. Then after the November elections he changed tack, stressing the military, and the American, side of the equation. The best way to avoid another Vietnam is to move forward into collective security rather than slip back into fantasies about a Pax Americana.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Save the Uruguay Round

Europe is now beginning to move toward serious and profound agricultural reform — which is ironic. It has been Europe's refusal even to discuss its grossly excessive farm subsidies that has pushed the international trade negotiations to the brink of failure. It still may be possible to rescue the trade negotiations, and a change of attitude in Europe can only help. That is a possibility to be seized with both hands.

Since World War II, the repeated rounds of worldwide trade negotiations have tremendously expanded trade, and trade has turned into one of the great forces driving the world's economic growth. But the current round — known as the Uruguay Round, since it began there — is more ambitious and riskier than its predecessors. It was designed to get into a range of subjects, especially agriculture, that the negotiators had been avoiding because of their intense political sensitivity. Most countries wanted to end the pernicious practice of dumping farm products, which means using subsidies to sell them at low prices in foreign markets. But the European Community has vehemently resisted, because it has no other way to get rid of the huge surpluses that its too-high farm supports generate.

The European Community's refusal even to discuss its farm subsidies has brought the talks to a deadlock, and the effective deadline, set by American legislation, is March 1. Now, with less than a month in which to maneuver, the European Commission has adopted at least an outline for reform. This change of heart is owed chiefly to the cost of the farm subsidies, which is suddenly surging out of sight again.

It will unfortunately take months, and perhaps years, to translate this preliminary outline into a coherent negotiating position. Any movement toward cuts in farm support prices will set off a tremendous quarrel in Europe. The question for all the other trading countries is whether to accept this preliminary and hesitant movement by the Europeans as a basis for compromise or to let the negotiations collapse altogether.

It is a time for compromise. The Uruguay Round can no longer produce the benefits that seemed possible as recently as last fall. But even half a loaf — or, more likely, a quarter of a loaf — is worth having. Collapse of the talks would invite a deluge of protectionist legislation in the United States and in many other countries. But even a watery and unsatisfying compromise can encourage wider trade and preserve the opportunity for a bigger and better deal later in this decade, when the European Community finally acknowledges that it has to get its farm costs, and farm politics, under control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Halt the Chemical Plague

Responsible countries will sign a convention against production of chemical weapons and allow, however grudgingly, inspection by the United Nations. But irresponsible regimes and secretive governments have proved that production of chemical weapons is easier to hide than construction of nuclear ones. The most terrifying part of the chemical weapon is its ease of delivery. The threat of chemical warfare in the Middle East conflict makes it clear that action is past due. The ability of potentially aggressive regimes to build arsenals which threaten the world is frightening. With the end of the Cold War, it is possible and thus urgent to approach nuclear, chemical and biological proliferation in a sane manner. The immediate aim is to ensure that only those who are responsible enough to hold them must be allowed to touch such weapons. The goal is to destroy them.

— Bangkok Post.

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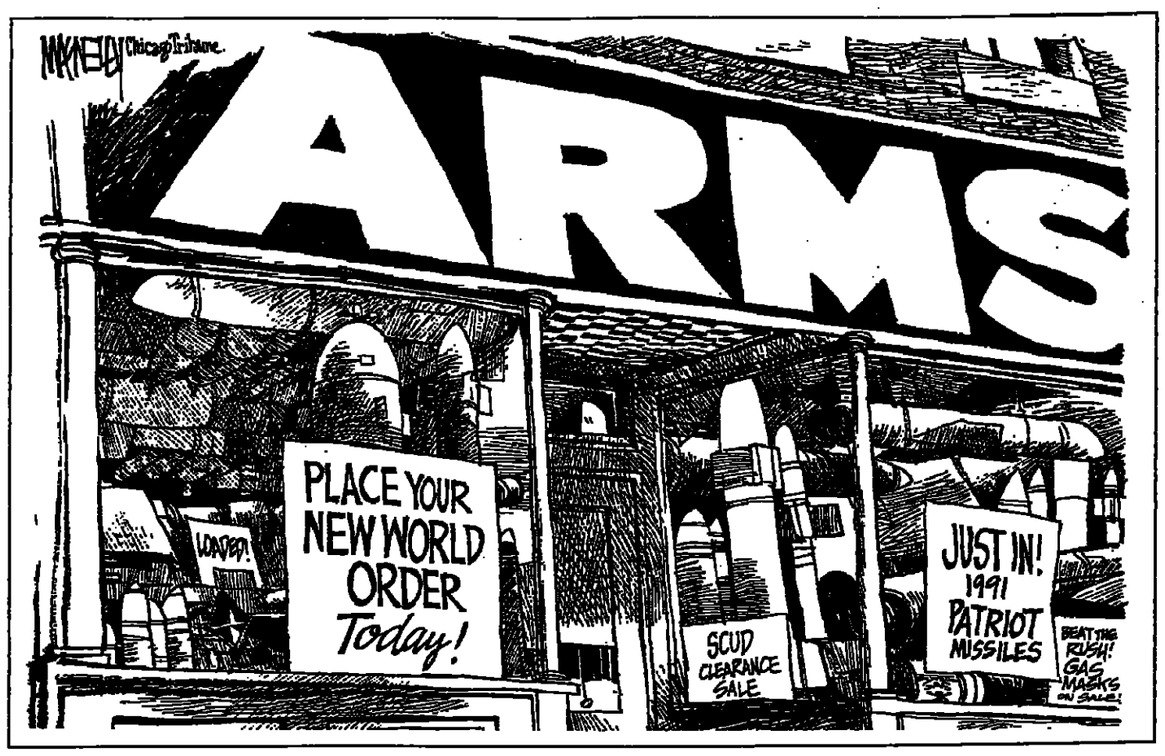

Japan and the Gulf: Risking Crisis With America

By James Clad and Paul Kreisberg

WASHINGTON — The inability of Japanese politicians to comprehend the importance of the Gulf war, either for the interests of Japan or for the future direction of the country's security, portends a major crisis in ties with the United States, the single most important foreign relationship for Japan.

A test of that relationship is taking place in the Diet struggle over a recent announcement by Toshiki Kaifu, the prime minister, that Japan will provide $9 billion toward the cost of military operations by the U.S.-led coalition to evict Iraqi forces from Kuwait. There is a real danger that the Diet will not approve the measure, or will pass it with restrictions on military use. Either result would produce durable damage to Japan's reputation and influence in the United States. American public opinion, already aroused by trade and investment tensions with Japan, is likely to react sharply if Mr. Kaifu's request fails.

Members of both chambers of the parliament will seek to attach riders and prohibitions. The lower house, where the Liberal Democratic Party has a strong majority, poses no problem. In the upper house, where the LDP is in a minority, the government is pulling in every political debt it owns to assure passage.

The issue is finely balanced, with the Buddhist Komeito Party casting the key votes. The party, which last fall strongly opposed any Japanese military involvement in the Gulf, is divided on the new funding request.

Strict constitutionalists, isolationists and others skeptical of American intentions are marshaling strong resistance. Japanese public opinion sees the war as a distant and almost exclusively U.S. affair about which Japan was informed but not genuinely consulted.

The American sense of broad, moral objectives in the Gulf conflict seems overwhelmed in Japan by uncertainty over the war's outcome and the potential impact on Japanese economic interests in the Middle East and elsewhere. The Japanese are not sure that the United States has a real vision of how to achieve long-term stability once the war ends. And like Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, they are deeply uneasy about the impact of the conflict on the global economy.

Everything basic in the U.S.-Japanese relationship is now on the table: trust in an ally; willingness to come to Japan's aid in a future emergency; faith in Japanese readiness to stand by the West at a testing time, at least financially if not with contingents on the ground.

The impending vote in the Diet comes at a time when casualties among U.S. forces are beginning to mount. As a ground war approaches, the number of dead and wounded will only increase. Members of Congress have told Japanese visitors that they warmly welcomed the $9 billion offered by Mr. Kaifu. After the ovation in Congress for the tribute paid to the troops in the field by President Bush in his State of the Union address, it is easy to see how dilatory or negative decisions by the Diet could swiftly reverse the welcome for promised Japanese aid into bitter hostility toward Japan. Japanese investment and trade and the entire political climate between the two strongest economies in the world are at risk.

Prime Minister Kaifu and the Diet need to produce the $9 billion whether they approve of the Gulf war or not. The U.S. government must avoid public criticism and pressure that might complicate passage of the legislation in the Diet. But Japan needs to do even more.

In a major break from tradition, and one widely appreciated in Congress, aircraft of the Self-Defense Force were recently authorized to fly refugees out of the Middle East. However, the planes are not yet in place. Japanese bureaucrats worry that there are insufficient refugees to fill the aircraft. But what is at issue is symbolism, not bookkeeping. Japan must get those planes into the air and into the Middle East.

In 1987, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed to send minesweepers to the Gulf, but then recoiled rather than face a political outcry. Mr. Kaifu should take that risk now. There must be tangible evidence of Japanese engagement in this war, even if the ships come no closer than the mouth of the Gulf.

Mr. Kaifu should commit noncombatant hospital and medical support teams from the Self-Defense Force, as well as from the police and fire services, close to the Kuwait front line where coalition military casualties are starting to mount. Japanese teams should be positioned shoulder to shoulder with allied forces close enough to the battlefield to be noticed, not safely to the rear.

None of these steps violate the Japanese constitution. None require the Diet's approval. However, all are politically risky. There may even be Japanese deaths in the Gulf. But the dangers to U.S.-Japanese relations of doing less are even more risky.

Mr. Kaifu and colleagues should act with leadership and foresight. And the Bush administration should engage Japan far more closely and seriously in planning for the next stages of the war, and for the peace, if it expects to keep a vital alliance alive and strong.

The writers, senior associates at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

But Japan Has Constraints of Its Own

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — American public opinion should be a lot more grateful than it is for Japan's offer of money and transport planes in the Gulf. Japan may rely heavily on the Gulf for oil, but its interests in the area are very different from those of the United States.

As the main source of economic, as opposed to military, aid to Iraq in recent years, Japan had quite good relations with that country. Japan has never had to share Western concern for the fate of Israel, or for the Gulf sheikhdoms and kingdoms under Iraqi pressure. Japan has no reason to welcome an Iraqi-controlled Gulf, but there is no reason to believe that Iraqi control would hurt its oil supplies.

So why has Tokyo been so willing to support the U.S. position? There are a number of reasons.

First, the conservative right, which makes up most of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is genuinely pro-American. It believes that Japan should repay the United States for all the postwar aid it received.

The more nationalist right sees the Gulf fighting as a golden chance to push Japan out of its "pacifist taboos." In particular, these people see the sending of Self-Defense Force aircraft and personnel to the Gulf, even if only for refugee transport purposes, as a major step toward giving the SDF the status it so badly needs in Japan.

Some of the more hawkish call openly for Japanese troops to be sent. Polls show that less than 10 percent of Japanese want any direct military involvement. But the hawks say that Japan has to spill some of its own blood so that it is forced to realize that it lives in a dangerous world and needs a proper military.

Finally there is public opinion. It shirks from the sight of blood, but it also cringes before right-wing claims that if Japan does not live up to its international responsibilities it will end up unloved and untrusted — an "international orphan."

Within their own society, Japanese do not like to be left isolated and alone. One has to belong to a group. In international affairs, the group headed by the United States seems the obvious choice for Japan to join.

None of this means that Japan will stay pro-American over the Gulf forever. Informed media and business opinion in Japan has from the start been skeptical of U.S. actions. In the '80s, Japan supported the United States firmly over Iran and lost out there heavily as a result. U.S. Iranophobia helped the rise of Iraqi power, and once again Japan is losing out.

As they see it, by supporting Washington Japan loses credibility in the Middle East. As main aid supplier and oil buyer in the region, and as an Asian nation that realizes the need to give the other side a face-saving retreat, Japan could well have brokered a solution to the Kuwait crisis.

Already the war has cost Japan heavily in terms of lost business and destruction of refinery facilities. Continuation will cost a lot more if oil shipments are cut.

As well, the left-wing political parties are almost by definition opposed to Gulf involvements, since adherence to the U.S.-imposed postwar constitution banning military involvements and even the creation of a military is the very basis of left-wing political identity in Japan.

The left can also point to a law passed when Japan set up its Self-Defense Force, which specifically bans the sending of SDF personnel abroad in a conflict situation. Even the conservative-leaning bureaucracy has had its doubts about the legality of any SDF involvement in the Gulf.

Debate over Gulf policy could reach its climax in the April local elections. If at that time Iraq is still battling on, if something goes wrong with the SDF refugee airlift, and particularly if there is any hint of Japanese blood being spilled in Middle East sand, popular opinion could easily shift against the LDP.

If the middle-of-the-road parties in the opposition-controlled upper house vote with the left against funding Japan's $9 billion Gulf commitment, the government will find itself in trouble even earlier.

Complicating the scene is the undisguised way the LDP right is using the Gulf issue to put pressure on Prime Minster Toshiki Kaifu. As a member of the only dovish faction in the LDP and as a stopgap leader brought in to rescue the LDP image from sex and corruption scandals two years ago, Mr. Kaifu today is clearly vulnerable. So far he has gone along, even if at first somewhat reluctantly, with right-wing demands for a strong Gulf commitment. But whatever happens he is in trouble.

If everything goes well with Japan's commitment, the prime minister will be criticized for his early reluctance. If anything goes wrong, he will be called on to take responsibility. Blood in the LDP back rooms could replace blood in the desert as Japan's main preoccupation.

International Herald Tribune.

Bush Does Well to Respect Protesters

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — A quirky confluence finds Saddam Hussein and George Bush seeing eye to eye on at least one thing. They both profess to brim with respect for Americans who dissent against the war with Iraq. President Hussein calls the demonstrators "noble souls." President Bush lands "thoughtful dissent" and judges most of the dissenters "responsible" (only a handful are "reckless"), observing that "the fact that all voices have the right to speak out is one of the reasons we've been united in purpose and principle for 200 years."

Saddam's praise is cheap and unprincipled. He permits no dissent in Iraq, and he lacks standing to pronounce on the nobility of American souls. His praise can only be a burden to most of those who receive it. But he has, it seems, read about Vietnam, a war in which dissent took a toll on the policies and political capacity of successive American presidents.

The question is, has he read enough about Vietnam? He would presumably have Iraq play North Vietnam to Kuwait's South. But it is mainly in his own mind that Kuwait was awaiting a destiny of unification. The considerations that led some Americans to accept that North Vietnam had a right or natural interest to take over South Vietnam, and that led many more to conclude that the United States had no comparable right or interest to help the South resist, echo only faintly in the Gulf. There the view is of clear-cut aggression across an imperially drawn but internationally recognized state frontier.

Saddam, of course, is not a historian but a politician, and shrewd. Sometimes one wonders how his experience in international diplomacy and commerce could not have taught him that Western democracies are easy enough to manipulate, intimidate and divide.

In any event, at home Americans know that these matters of support and protest are not resolved exclusively by historical or political analysis. The element tipping the scales may be something in the air, in the political culture. It goes not just to the way institutions of authority behave but to the way citizens, and especially the young, perceive them. Is there confidence and closeness there, or distrust and distance?

The big march against the war on Jan. 26 brought this question to Washington's streets and, not least, to its dinner tables. The protest enabled many of those drawn into it to examine their deeply held ideas about what kind of nation the United States is and to hold up these ideas against the circumstances of the Gulf.

A veteran of Vietnam debate could not help noting that, in the eyes of protesters, Saddam Hussein enjoys little of the high repute in which Ho Chi Minh was widely held; Iraq is no North Vietnam. Even people who do not believe in any sort of war or American intervention accept some part of an obligation to deal with things that Saddam has done.

Asked what was the theme of the Jan. 26 protest, one marcher thought to look for it in the diversity of signs and slogans, the lack of organizational direction, a mood of inquiry. Underneath the umbrella of "No Blood for Oil," it seemed to me, hovered a tilt to the embargo. That measure satisfies a double requirement to check a bad leader and to do so in a nonviolent and not overtly interventionist way.

But, as of old, many marchers did not accept the standard Washington premise that the problem must be addressed in the particular posture that it is in today. Oriented less to policy than to values, these people want not just to head off what they see as an engulfing slaughter but to will into being a whole different, more cooperative and peaceful sort of society, and to alter — perfect — the American character in the process.

President Bush is increasingly drawn to make a fervent moral case for his policy. It is hard to listen to the protesters without being impressed by their conviction that a moral case can also be made against it. Furthermore, if your dominating concern is supporting the troops — and even while they protest against the policy, they do show a live concern for the troops sent to execute it — then the nonviolent way of withdrawing them and bringing them home has an undeniable appeal.

President Bush offers respect for demonstrators. Some think he is doing it by design, faking it, so as to avoid falling into the old bitterness and polarization. Others think he can afford to show tolerance because he is way ahead in public opinion, and still others believe he is being respectful because he is decent. No matter, he is absolutely right to set an example of civility. This is a marvelous contribution to a country at war.

The Washington Post.

Iraq May Be Aiming For a Deal

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Could it be that Saddam Hussein is maneuvering toward proposing a cease-fire and announcing withdrawal from Kuwait? If so, does George Bush have a counter that can command allied support and prevent the Iraqi dictator from turning inevitable military defeat into political victory?

Four seemingly separate events in recent days may in fact be connected, and their possible links suggest that Saddam could be circuitously constructing conditions for his ultimate surprise — a deal.

First, there is the mysterious arrival in Iran of almost 100 of Iraq's best aircraft. This is almost certainly not a defection, but an orderly and planned retreat. And it is hard to believe Saturday's story that Baghdad was seeking the planes' release. By dispatching them to Iran, Saddam ensures their survival to fight the next war; but the point is, he is already taking them out of this one.

Second and most curious are the Iraqi ground attacks across the Kuwaiti border into Saudi Arabia. These actions make little sense militarily. In their trenches and protected by artillery, Iraqi forces are formidable. Advancing out in the open, they present easy targets. It is quite possible, to be sure, that Baghdad took this risk to lure the coalition into a premature ground war. But if Iraqi leaders were listening to recent U.S. pronouncements, they had to bet that Washington would not take the bait.

Maybe Saddam has something else in mind, and perhaps the conduct of the attacks reveals his intent. The attacks were small enough so that Iraqi losses were not severe, but also big enough so that he can now claim the honor of having fought the enemy on every front.

Third and also puzzling is the joint Soviet-U.S. statement last Tuesday that the war could end if Iraq "would make an unequivocal commitment" to leave Kuwait and take "immediate, concrete steps" to do so. Secretary of State James Baker insists that this is no change in U.S. policy, and I think he believes it. But the phrasing is somewhat different from past flat U.S. demands for the complete removal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait before any discussions can occur.

The phrasing was the handiwork of the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh. He fought hard for these words. Mr. Baker obliged, his aides said, to maintain Soviet-American unity on the Gulf. It is quite conceivable that Mr. Bessmertnykh knew something that Mr. Baker did not, namely, that the new language might be agreeable to Saddam.

The fourth interesting event is the gathering in Tehran of envoys from France, Algeria and Yemen, and, coincidentally, Iraq's deputy prime minister. This timely conclave to discuss how to end the war followed a little-noted meeting on Wednesday between President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The king spoke of the possibility of an immediate cease-fire if Iraq announced its willingness to vacate Kuwait. And Mr. Mubarak talked about being near "endgame."

Whether or not these remarks and the other three happenings form part of some grand unfolding scheme, Saddam is not in a bad position to quit now. His forces are largely intact, although they won't be much longer. He can proclaim that he has taken the coalition's best punches and withstood the best of Western technology. And he can expect to be anointed as the all-time Arab hero.

If Saddam is indeed circling in this direction, he is surely scheming for the kind of deal being framed by the Soviets, French, Algerians and others. It would be a political and strategic disaster if Mr. Bush found himself being herded toward their loose peace terms.

Saddam could play very devilish games after a cease-fire, including stalling on full departure from Kuwait. Also, he could hope that by striking now for a cease-fire, he would catch the United States and its allies off balance and unready to dictate other critical terms such as limiting Iraqi forces and inspecting Iraqi military facilities and stockpiles.

O.K., so maybe this is just a lot of conjecture about the four latest moves on the chessboard, and in all probability Saddam is still determined to wage bloody war to the end. Sure, I'm suffering from Iraqanoia. But, but, but the United States and its allies have yet to think hard, let alone agree, about what they would do if that Iraqi conjurer hit them with the very surprise they have stopped waiting for — a "peace" proposal.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Useful Mosquitoes

PARIS — The use of the mosquito as a substitute for the hypodermic syringe is one of the most recent achievements of medical science. Two Spanish doctors of Havana have inoculated a large number of people with yellow fever by biting them with mosquitoes which had previously bitten yellow fever patients. The result was that very few of the patients contracted the fever. The mosquitoes do the work with great efficiency, and their use involves none of those possibilities of accident which sometimes attend the use of the syringe.

1916: For a Great Navy

NEW YORK — President Wilson, continuing his preparedness campaign in St. Louis today [Feb. 4], said the United States should build the greatest navy in the world and thus be unconquerable. He is striving for peace, but he explained that the commander of a submarine, choosing to put his own interpretation on international law, might commit an act which would set the world afire. There are cargoes of wheat, flour and manufactures on the sea any one of which may be a combustible material on which the sparks of war may alight.

1941: Darlan Confers

VICHY — Admiral Jean Darlan, French Navy Minister, has arrived in Paris to confer with the Germans on a possible resumption of negotiations for Franco-German collaboration and with Pierre Laval on a possible return by Laval to a place in the government at Vichy. If an agreement on this can be reached, it is considered likely that a triumvirate will be formed, composed of Darlan, Laval and Gen. Charles Huntziger, the Defense Minister, to rule France under the direction of Marshal Pétain, the Chief of State.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1991

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

Hopes for Lower Rates Spur Big Market Revival

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The international capital market shook off its months-long doldrums last week. New issues were offered in virtually every sector of the market and activity was the heaviest since last September. Analysts said the driving force was a combination of institutions needing to invest the mountains of cash they have been sitting on, and a conviction that economic slowdown will drive long-term interest rates down and bond prices up.

Given the dollar's weakness on the foreign exchange market, it is probably not surprising that activity in this sector was relatively small. Italy was the only real issuer of fixed-rate dollars, selling $1.5 billion of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 8¾ percent and priced at a modest discount of 99.04 to provide a return of 67 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper.

The yield curve is drawing investors into dollar bonds.

Lead manager Merrill Lynch said the issue was received "extraordinarily well" and the paper ended the week at 99.80. Late Friday, following the half-point cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate and a half-point drop in the cost of overnight money, there was a powerful rally in the New York market.

Bankers reported light issuing activity in the dollar sector because swap rates are unattractive. This means that those who issue paper have to want to keep their fixed-rate dollars. But borrowers, sensing long-term rates are inevitably headed lower, prefer either to wait for that decline or to temporize by raising floating-rate funds.

But from the view of institutional investors, the dollar market looks attractive. It is the only sector where there is a steep upward slope in the level of interest rates, permitting investors to borrow three-month dollars at 6¾ percent to invest in long-term paper bearing interest of 8¾ percent.

Bankers say this positive play of short-term rates against long-term levels explains why Japanese institutions are big buyers of dollar paper. Far East investors, primarily in Japan, reportedly took 60 percent of Italy's jumbo issue.

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK and Gokai Bank also tapped the dollar sector. But their issues of 10-year subordinated debt for $700 million and $300 million, respectively, were de facto private placements as bank subordinated debt is not in favor with investors. As with previous such issues, there is a widespread suspicion that the banks lend favored clients money at below-market rates to be invested in this paper.

In contrast to the dollar sector, the rate structures in other markets are less favorable and short-term rates are higher than those prevailing in the bond market — a reflection of the generally tight money policies being run by central banks in Europe and Japan.

Nevertheless, recession in Britain and slowdown in France mean it is only a matter of time until interest rates drop sharply. As a result, there was good demand in those sectors as well as in the European currency unit.

The talking point of the week was the activity in the Ecu market, where Japanese banks snatched the mandates to arrange the three issues launched — 260 million Ecus for the EC, 150 million for Forsmarks, Sweden's state-controlled power company, and 300 million for the Nordic Investment Bank.

The Ecu is gaining favor with Japanese institutional investors as ever larger issues create a more liquid market, and as the Ecu becomes perceived as the safest and most convenient way to play the European bond market. With client demand picking up, Japanese banks also are becoming more active. There was widespread talk in the market that Daiwa, Yamaichi and Nomura were able to secure the mandates for last week's issues by providing swaps to floating-rate funds at subsidized, below-market terms to the issuers.

Market rumor had the EC — which is borrowing to finance a loan to Hungary — achieving a floating-rate cost of money 30 basis points below the interbank offered rate at a time when ordinary swap rates would have provided only 20 basis points below the benchmark.

Daiwa officials denied subsidizing the rate. "Daiwa Europe is no exception to the profit squeeze in the financial sector, we are having a tough time like everyone else," an official said, "and are in no position to subsidize swaps."

EC officials would not say what cost of funding they achieved, saying only that they had accepted the most competitive bid.

Another explanation making the rounds was that Daiwa won the business by providing the EC with an escape on the swap in case the bond issue was not completed.

Given the uncertainty about how events in the Gulf war might disrupt financial markets, underwriters are taking great care to be

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 1

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.465	2.571	1.1222	0.3311	0.15 *	—	5.078 *	1.322	1.2685 *	1.435	1.797 *
Brussels	30.49	59.815	30.573	8.853	2.7485 *	19.351	—	34.1895	0.571	26.25	32.85 *
Frankfurt	1.4881	2.908	—	0.2962	0.1233 *	0.8871	4.863 *	1.176	1.1225 *	1.2746	1.597 *
London (a)	1.9765	—	2.9067	0.8727	2.387.50	2.3728	59.82	2.4251	259.68	2.2955	102.08
Madrid	92.679	182.15	62.697	18.419	8.34 *	55.955	3.845	73.65	70.29 *	79.749	—
Milan	1,111.55	2,184.38	753.61	226.85	—	665.97	36.492	882.54	8.429	956.50	71.995
New York (b)	—	1.975 a	1.4882	4.996	1,705.00	1.4638	30.165	1.222	131.08	1.1591	91.595
Paris	5.6505	9.887	3.3902	—	0.4527 *	3.015	0.1462	3.955	3.8146 *	4.328	5.4275*
Tokyo	131.38	258.07	88.78	26.11	0.7181	78.78	4.3177	104.33	—	113.69	1.4165
Toronto	1.1598	2.2806	0.7998	0.2227	1.85 *	0.7011	3.839 *	0.8922 *	0.8823 *	—	1.26 *
Zurich	1.254	2.4742	0.8528	0.251	0.1134 *	0.757	4.1487 *	—	0.9529 *	1.08	1.3579*
1 ECU	1.3837	0.7945	2.847	4.9438	1,528.28	2.3896	42.15	1.743	162.674	1.4877	128.259
1 SDR	1.408	0.7314	2.1263	7.2337	1,598.33	2.3998	43.967	1.8097	168.804	1.4682	133.369

Cashes in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9850.0	Greek drac.	167.05	Mex. peso	2945.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5345
Austral. $	1.2821	Hong Kong $	7.7728	N. Zealand $	1.6714	Soviet ruble*	0.5518
Austr. schil.	10.41	Indian rupee	15.692	Norw. krone	5.788	Swed. krona	5.534
Brazil cruz.	220.00	Indo. rupiah	1885.81	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.63
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	1.8870	Port. escudo	138.50	Thai baht	25.15
Danish krone	5.691	Israeli shek.	1.9789	Saudi riyal	3.7502	Turkish lira	2990.00
Egypt. pound	2.9173	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.7805	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.576	Malay. ring.	2.695	S. Kor. won	718.80	Venez. bolív.	52.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9557	1.9448	1.9337	Canadian dollar	1.1662	1.1698	1.1725
Deutsche mark	1.4746	1.4719	1.4690	Japanese yen	131.14	130.96	130.86
Swiss franc	1.2564	1.2551	1.2540				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Chge
DJ Indus.	2,730.69	2,459.41	+11.0 %
DJ Util.	205.36	204.93	—0.76 %
DJ Trans.	1,053.47	1,026.67	+2.59 %
S & P 100	324.49	317.08	+2.34 %
S & P 500	348.05	336.07	+2.08 %
S & P Ind	405.10	396.59	+2.15 %
NYSE Co	187.40	183.38	+2.19 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,145.70	2,103.00	+2.98 %
FT 30	1,690.80	1,647.60	+2.62 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,157.	23,573.	—1.76 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,426.51	1,381.43	+3.26 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,222.49	3,206.36	+0.53 %
World			
MSCIP	477.40	467.90	+2.03 %

World index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Discount rate	6.00	6½
Prime rate	9.00	9½
Federal funds rate	6½	8.00
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 29/32	8 1/16
3-month interbank	8 1/32	8 1/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	8½
Call money	8.85	N.Q.
3-month interbank	9.20	9¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	13%	14.00
3-month interbank	13%	13 15/16

Gold	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Chge
London p.m. fix.$	364.50	374.25	—2.61 %

U.S. Treasury Plans to Limit Deposit Insurance

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury has decided to recommend phasing in limits on federal deposit insurance that within five years could reduce sharply the government guarantee for individuals with a total of more than $100,000 in various bank accounts, according to an administration official.

The Treasury's two-stage plan would initially limit an individual's coverage at each banking or savings institution, and ultimately cap coverage at $100,000 for an individual, regardless of the number of institutions or accounts used.

The long-awaited report, to be issued Tuesday, will propose the first scaling back of the federal deposit insurance program since the Banking Act of 1933 introduced government insurance as a way to halt Depression-era panics and runs on banks. But the proposal would delay the most far-reaching changes until further study by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Treasury's recommendation on deposit insurance is expected to be one of the most controversial elements of its report on the nation's financial-services industry, in which the Bush administration is expected to recommend the most sweeping changes in half a century.

The report grows out of the 1989 legislation for cleaning up the savings and loan industry. Congress required the Treasury to report on how to reform the deposit insurance system so the government and taxpayers would not be stuck paying for future bad management and reckless lending practices.

If enacted, the Treasury proposal would, within one year, limit federal deposit insurance for each person to $100,000 per institution, plus an additional $100,000 insurance for individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans.

Under current law, individuals can have several different types of fully insured accounts in each institution and, thus, accumulate considerably more than $100,000 in government guarantees in a single financial institution.

The proposed change could affect people who have more than $100,000 deposited in one bank or thrift through multiple accounts. It also would affect people with more than one type of retirement account at a single institution.

Under the Treasury proposal, the FDIC would issue the exact guidelines within a year without needing further legislation from Congress.

The Treasury also will make a more far-reaching recommendation that within five years would limit deposit insurance to $100,000 per person throughout the entire banking system. The result could be that depositors with more than $100,000 in insured accounts would receive only a fraction of their money if the institution failed. The fraction could equal $100,000 divided by the total amount of money an individual has deposited in all insured accounts nationwide.

For example, if a person has $200,000 in four different banks, including $15,000 at a bank that collapses, the government would only guarantee half of the money in the account at the failed bank, even though that account held less than $100,000.

Similarly, a person with $500,000 in eight different banks would receive only one-fifth of any deposit if one of the banks failed. But a person with only $100,000 would receive all of his money if the institution holding his money failed.

The rule would give the most protection to depositors with savings of $100,000 or less.

This proposal would not be implemented until the FDIC completes further study of the cost and effects of such a change. The Treasury has set a goal of five years for the implementation of the change.

The FDIC has estimated that enforcing the $100,000 nationwide ceiling for each person would cost $1 billion over five years.

Germany Sees Tax Rise Soon

Gulf War Makes Move Necessary

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Finance Minister Theo Waigel said on Sunday that the global political situation makes German tax increases necessary this year, possibly as soon as in July.

The move represents a shift for Mr. Waigel. Although in the past he has not ruled out tax rises at some time in the future, he has said that there would be no new taxes in the 1991 budget for Germany, which is scheduled to be unveiled this month.

Mr. Waigel told Hesse radio that the government would work on a tax plan covering the next four years during the next few months.

Asked about budget spending cuts, Mr. Waigel said subsidies would be reduced further. He also said he was willing to accept new proposals to trim government spending. He gave no details.

Last month, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said tax increases were needed to help pay for Germany's higher contribution towards the allied efforts in the Gulf war.

The squeeze on German finances was underlined over the weekend by officials at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the forum on Sunday that rises last week in German interest rates should probably be seen as a signal that public sector borrowing has reached its limit.

Mr. Genscher said the half-point rises, which brought the discount rate to 6.5 percent and the Lombard rate to 9.0 percent, were a sign that higher public sector indebtedness was not possible.

"European partners worried by this signal must realize they would have to be much more worried if German stability was endangered," he said.

The Bundesbank said the rate rise was a technical response to market conditions. But central bank officials also made clear they were concerned about inflationary prospects linked partly to heavy state deficits from spending to pay for German unification.

In Davos, Soviets Voice Lost Hopes

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev must have hoped the impressive group of Soviet economic and political reformers meeting here with Western officials and business leaders would come to praise *perestroika*. Instead, they ended up burying it.

While some Soviet officials expressed the conviction that President Gorbachev would resume his campaign for economic reform, most advocates of change in the Soviet Union sounded as if they had given up on him.

"Personally, I don't expect anything from Mr. Gorbachev," said Anatoly Sobchack, a popular reformer who is the mayor of Leningrad. "The government hasn't got anything like a clear program of action. How can a government expect to survive when it doesn't have a program?"

The European business leaders gathered at this alpine resort for the World Economic Forum were plainly worried about the recent attempt to crack down on the Baltic states and the rejection by Mr. Gorbachev of a bold 500-day program to covert the Soviet Union to a market economy.

One Dutch industrialist peppered Soviet officials with questions on whether he should stop putting any more money into his investments in the Baltics. And Horst Siebert, president of the Kiel Institute of World Economics in Germany, said the potential for political and economic chaos in the Soviet Union was a greater risk to the world economy than the Gulf war.

The organizers of this annual conference, such as Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, said they still hoped Mr. Gorbachev would find a middle path between the breakup of the Soviet Union and the restoration of a repressive regime.

But that road has reached a dead end, according to most of the Russians and leaders of other republics.

At the conference here last year, Vitaly Korotich, one of the Soviet Union's most outspoken liberals, was optimistic that the nation was on the verge of a new era of multiparty democracy. But this year, he argued that President Gorbachev has made a kind of Faustian bargain with the military and the KGB to remain in power.

With a pun, Mr. Korotich conveyed how sharply the mood among reformers has shifted: "At the beginning of 1990, we expected a Marshall Plan, but at the end of the year we were faced with martial law."

Mr. Gorbachev himself, in a written statement to the group, said he was worried about "the very recent emergence of a serious downtrend in the assessment of the role to be played by the Soviet Union in the world economy." He also expressed worry about "attempts to hamper the efforts we have made towards integrating our mighty potential into world economic affairs."

But instead of moving the country toward a market system, Soviet economists said, the government has launched a series of measures that will only deepen the economic crisis. For example, the effort to reduce the money supply by confiscating large bills, they said, will be overwhelmed by the government's failure to rein in deficit spending.

"The monetary action has failed," said Leonid Grigoriev of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. "It's like trying to bail out the water from your boat with a cup while it is being filled by a hose."

And Mr. Sobchack was particularly critical of the government's plan to rely on the KGB to inspect the books of private enterprises in a supposed effort to crack down on tax evaders.

Raymond Barre, former prime minister of France, told reporters on Sunday that there has been a clear turn to the right over the past few months within the Soviet Union. "There is no predicting the evolution of the situation in the Soviet Union," Mr. Barre said. "There is a real fear of a political backlash."

Despite the risk of repression, many Westerners argued that Moscow would find it almost impossible to turn back the clock without setting off a civil war.

"Enough light has been allowed in so that the Soviet people now know there is another way to live," said Richard Perle, a former senior U.S. Defense Department official. "I think they will refuse to accept a regression to the old system."

Still, more and more Western leaders sounded like they had just about given up on Mr. Gorbachev.

"Gorbachev will be remembered as the man who tore down the old system," said Lester Thurow, dean of MIT's Sloan School of Management in Massachusetts. "But if you look at history, the person who rebuilds a new system is almost never the same as the one who destroyed the old. It looks like the same fate awaits Mr. Gorbachev."

Tokyo's Stock-Trading Nexus

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When the takeover artist Mitsuhiro Kotani was indicted last year for stock manipulation, many passed it off merely as an instance of a speculator going too far and being used to warn others that despite the almost total absence here of such prosecutions, there are limits. Six months later, few are dismissing this still-smoldering scandal so lightly.

The affair has begun to expose networks that appear to bind the stock market, major financial institutions and politicians in webs of interdependence and questionable practices.

To be sure, Japan is no stranger to stock market scandals that ensnare prominent politicians. Two years ago, the Recruit scandal brought down the government of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita when it was disclosed that to win influence, an up-and-coming entrepreneur used stock giveaways in a company he was taking public.

Yet the Kotani scandal is different. Previous episodes have typically involved one-shot transactions or direct links between the person trying to gain influence and the politicians. But this time, major banks and securities houses — Sumitomo Bank, Mitsui Trust & Banking, and Daiwa Securities — have appeared to be principal figures in a continuing process.

The network gives entrepreneurs credibility in raising money, because of their connections with the politicians, and funnels money to the politicians in return. The financial institutions, meanwhile, gain profits and clients.

In the past, there has been much speculation about this powerful if clandestine nexus, but rarely has it been so visible or so discussed in the Japanese press.

Major banks and securities houses have appeared to be principal figures.

There have even been news reports suggesting that the arrangement went as high as former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, although he has denied this. But a former aide to Mr. Nakasone, Eiko Ota, has admitted earning nearly $1 million from essentially riskless stock trades she conducted with Mr. Kotani.

Shigezo Hayasaka, a political commentator and one-time aide to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was brought down in a bribery scandal, said politicians are turning increasingly to the stock market to raise money these days, and forming links with traders, because of intensifying scrutiny and criticism of other fund-raising techniques.

"The stock market has become one of the most attractive places to raise funds because it's open to anybody," said Mr. Hayasaka. The trading is often done under the name of aides, secretaries or relatives to conceal the activities, he said.

"It's a fact that many politicians do this."

He added, "This is an extreme case, even though it followed a characteristic pattern."

It is not illegal for politicians to play the market. When Eiichi Nakao was appointed minister of International Trade and Industry last month, he was quoted as saying that "stocks are fun."

But there is a prevalent notion that politicians often benefit from abusive practices in their stock dealings. People trying to curry favor are believed to provide inside tips or to manipulate shares, as Mr. Kotani apparently did, to provide sure winners to the politicians.

Prime Minister Seeks Big Cut In Polish Debt

New York Times Service

DAVOS, Switzerland — Asserting that Poland deserves favorable treatment because it is a pioneer in moving toward a market economy, the country's new prime minister, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, called on Western creditors Sunday to forgive 80 percent of his nation's $46 billion foreign debt.

In his first major speech to a Western audience, Mr. Bielecki also promised to speed up Poland's already rapid transition to capitalism, saying he hoped to privatize thousands of small businesses and hundreds of industrial enterprises in the next few months.

Speaking at the World Economic Forum here, he pledged to remove obstacles to foreign investment.

Venezuela to Privatize Telephone Company

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela is to invite bids from international telecommunications companies to take over the country's chronically inefficient telephone company CANTV, Telecommunications Minister Roberto Smith said on Sunday.

Bidders would initially be allowed to acquire at least 30 percent of CANTV and take complete management control, he said.

"The rest can be sold when the company is in better shape," said Fernando Martinez Mottola, the chairman of CANTV, who attended a news conference with Mr. Smith to announce the privatization plan.

Mr. Smith said bids must be submitted by June and a winner will probably be announced in August or September. Telefonica de España and Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC are rumored to have shown interest in CANTV.

The bidder who presents the most ambitious plans for developing CANTV's network, including upgrading run-down public pay phones and building a rural telephone system, would have the best chance of taking over the company, Mr. Smith said.

A 60 percent stake in CANTV will be offered to private investors in Venezuela and abroad after a two-year period.

Venezuela is one of a growing number of Latin American countries, including Chile, Argentina and Mexico, that have decided to modernize telecommunications companies by privatizing them.

"Venezuela is not privatizing the telephones just to raise more revenue for the government," Mr. Martinez Mottola said. "We think it is necessary that this basic service should work."

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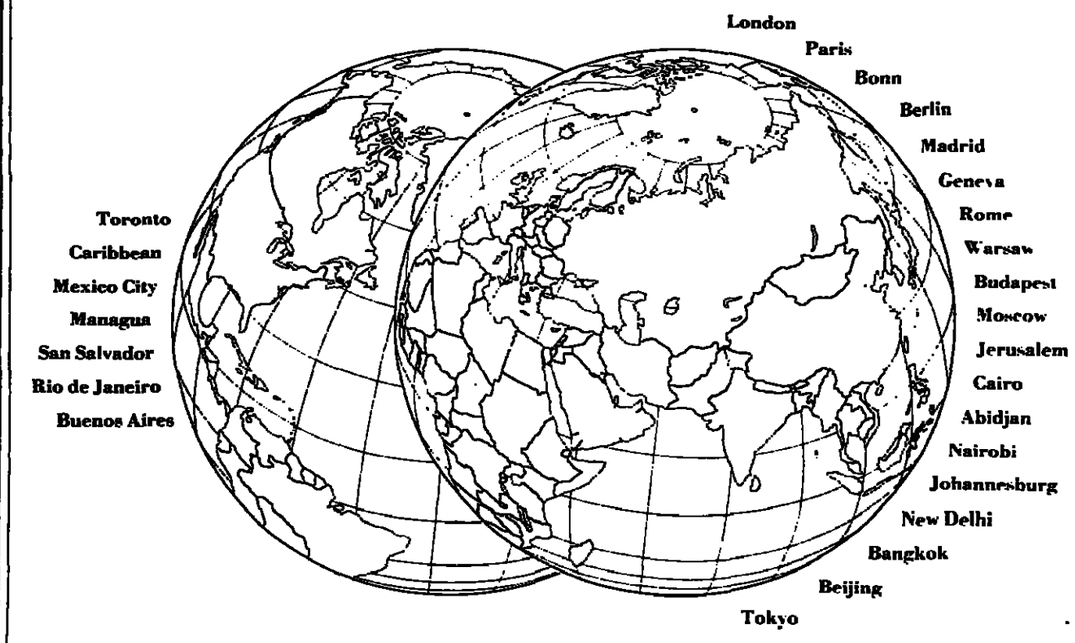

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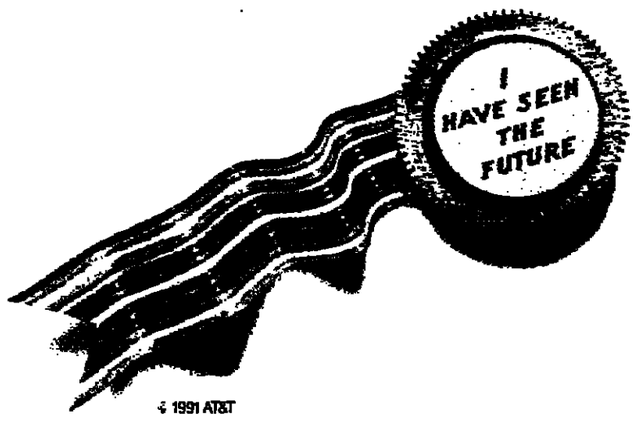

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. February 1

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
AIDC	8⅝	96	98	8.84	+101
Asian Dev Bk	11¾	93	108½	8.17	+80
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	96½	8.78	+89
Asian Dev Bk	9⅝	97	104½	8.66	+95
Austra Wheat	9½	93	103.050	8.23	+86
Australia	11½	95	110⅝	8.69	+76
Australia	11	95	108¼	8.60	+73
Australia	11⅜	98	114	9.01	+92
Australia	11⅞	00	109½	8.87	+120
Austri Control	8⅝	93	100⅝	7.72	+32
Austri Control	9¼	94	103⅝	7.96	+46
Austri Control	12	94	117	8.49	+90
Austri Control	9	95	102⅞	8.21	+50
Austri Control	9⅛	00	102¼	8.76	+58
Austri Postspa	10½	94	106	8.37	+81
Austria	10	98	105	9.02	+95
Austria	11¼	95	108¾	8.55	+93
Austria	9⅝	93	103	8.01	+61
Austria	9⅛	94	102½	8.32	+80
Austria	7⅜	96	96⅛	8.45	+85
Austria	9⅛	96	102¾	8.63	+89
Austria	7⅝	97	96½	8.46	+54
Austria	8⅝	00	99⅝	8.73	+58
Austria	8½	00	98⅞	8.70	+53
Austria	9½	86	103	9.12	+68
BC Hydro	11¾	93	108	8.26	+91
BFCE	7¼	93	98⅞	7.83	+58
BFCE	8⅝	94	100⅞	8.04	+51
BFCE	9¼	95	103½	8.31	+65
BFCE	9⅝	96	104¼	8.68	+90
BFCE	7¾	96	97⅝	8.38	+53
BFCE	7⅜	97	96⅛	8.48	+65
Belgium	8½	93	101⅛	7.77	+58
Belgium 2	8⅝	93	101⅝	7.81	+63
Belgium	[illegible]	94	[illegible]	8.71	+63
Belgium	[illegible]	18	101½	8.94	+77
Belgium	8	97	97⅝	8.52	+60
CAECL	9⅝	95	102⅝	8.84	+72
CBA	10	93	103	8.38	+102
CBA	9⅝	93	102	8.83	+100
CCCE	11⅝	97	109	9.05	+141
CCCE	12⅝	95	111	9.11	+151
CCCE	9⅛	95	103½	8.20	+56
CCCE	8⅝	99	100⅝	8.72	+58
CEPME	7⅝	96	96	8.72	+91
CNE	11⅝	95	110⅝	8.47	+85
CNT	8½	93	101	7.94	+76
Canada Treas	10	95	106⅞	8.19	+45
Canada Treas	9	96	103½	8.13	+45
Council Europe	8⅝	94	100⅝	8.46	+94
Council Europe	9⅝	96	103⅞	8.36	+60
Council Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.29	+47
Cr Foncier	7½	94	99⅝	7.51	+11
Cr Foncier	9⅛	95	103½	8.29	+57
Cr Foncier	9⅝	97	104⅝	8.72	+62
Cr Natl	8⅝	93	100⅝	7.74	+51
Danish Exp Fin	10⅝	95	105	9.27	+152
Denmark	11½	93	107⅜	8.32	+73
Denmark	7¼	93	97⅝	7.82	+59
Denmark	7⅜	94	98	8.39	+75
Denmark	8⅛	94	99⅛	8.48	+75
Denmark	8⅝	95	101⅝	8.27	+65
Denmark	8⅝	95	101⅛	8.49	+87
Denmark	7⅝	96	97⅜	8.80	+94
Denmark Mtg	13	93	108½	8.15	+79
Denmark Mtg	9⅝	92	102½	8.29	+76
Donaukraftw	11¾	93	106⅝	8.03	+84
ECSC	9	95	100	8.97	+139
ECSC	9⅝	96	101½	8.98	+122
ECSC	8¼	97	97	9.04	+103
ECSC	9½	92	107⅛	8.89	+89
ECSC	9	99	99	9.18	+108
ECSC TrA	8⅛	96	99½	8.24	+45
EDC	8⅝	96	104⅝	8.61	+54
EDC	8⅝	00	99⅛	8.74	+59
EDF	11½	93	105⅝	8.17	+73
EDF	7⅜	93	99⅞	7.83	+44
EDF	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.47	+75
EDF	9⅝	96	103⅝	8.41	+54
EDF	9	98	102⅝	8.58	+52
EDF	9½	99	104⅝	8.72	+61
EDF	7⅜	06	89	9.24	+100
EEC	10	93	104⅛	7.66	+49
EEC	10¼	95	103⅝	8.84	+155
EEC	11½	95	105½	8.93	+165
EEC	12⅛	95	110	8.45	+126
EEC	7¼	93	99⅛	7.49	+49
EEC	8⅝	93	100⅝	7.24	+45
EEC	8⅜	96	99⅞	8.27	+45
EEC	9⅝	96	102	8.62	+84
EEC Dec	12	93	109⅛	8.21	+82
EEC Oct	12	93	109⅛	7.85	+51
EIB	10	97	106⅛	8.52	+58
EIB	11⅝	93	108⅝	8.23	+80
EIB	11	95	108⅝	8.44	+80
EIB	11⅝	95	120⅝	9.84	+114
EIB	12⅝	94	112⅝	8.26	+80
EIB	12	95	113.025	8.28	+94
EIB	7⅝	93	104⅛	8.87	+130
EIB	8⅝	93	100⅝	6.08	-19
EIB	7⅛	93	100.025	7.72	+36
EIB	7⅝	96	97⅝	8.25	+43
EIB	9⅝	97	102⅝	8.57	+57
EIB	9⅛	97	103⅝	8.46	+53
EIB	8	97	98½	8.28	+42
EIB	8⅝	97	98⅞	8.59	+45
EIB	9⅛	98	104½	8.71	+68
EIB	9⅝	00	102⅝	8.73	+55
EIB 'A'	7⅝	93	99⅝	7.76	+37
EIB Tr C	9⅝	97	103⅛	8.58	+56
Eurofima	9⅝	93	102⅝	8.11	+71
Eurofima	10⅝	93	103⅛	8.11	+91
Eurofima	10	95	104⅝	8.50	+120
Eurofima	9⅝	96	103⅛	8.15	+67
Eurofima	9⅛	94	102⅝	8.61	+60
Eurofima	7⅝	97	95⅝	8.56	+75
Exp Imp Jap	10⅝	95	106	8.26	+66
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	96	100⅛	8.32	+54
Exp Imp Jap	9⅝	99	104.075	8.77	+44
Exp Imp Jap	8⅝	97	97⅝	9.80	+67
Exp Imp Jap	9⅝	93	103⅝	8.79	+68
Exp Imp Jap	9⅝	93	104½	8.82	+45
Exp Imp Jap	8	97	97	8.55	+41
Exportfin	9⅝	99	102⅝	9.24	+152
Exportfin	7⅝	93	98⅜	8.15	+62
Exportfin	7⅝	93	98⅛	8.33	+107
Exportfin	7⅝	95	98⅛	8.22	+64
Exportfin	7⅝	96	97⅝	8.47	+55
FBDB	9⅝	93	101½	8.84	+103
FHLB Bear	7⅝	97	95⅝	8.73	+61
Farm Credit	11¾	93	108	8.19	+84
Farm Credit	7½	93	98½	8.10	+73
Farm Credit	7⅜	95	96⅝	8.64	+62
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	101½	7.70	+47
Ferrovie Stato	9⅝	09	101⅞	8.78	+66
Fin Exp Cr	10⅝	94	105	8.41	+94
Fin Exp Cr	8⅝	93	101⅝	8.03	+68
Fin Exp Cr	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.69	+73
Finland	12⅝	94	111⅝	8.46	+87
Finland	7½	93	98⅝	8.13	+81
Finland	9	96	102⅝	8.43	+61
Finland	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.71	+85
Finland	7⅝	97	96	8.76	+85
Finland Tr A	9	94	102⅝	8.08	+67
Gel Co	7⅝	97	94½	8.83	+90
Hungary Dev	10½	00	98	10.82	+264
IADB	10⅝	95	107⅝	8.48	+69
IADB	9⅝	95	105⅝	8.37	+62
IADB	9⅝	95	100⅞	8.33	+56
IADB	7⅝	96	96⅝	8.46	+60
IADB	9⅝	96	103⅞	8.49	+66
Ind Dev Bk Ind	10	96	99½	10.10	+228
Interfin Co	8⅝	93	100⅝	8.10	+88
Interfin Co	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.23	+56
Interfin Co	8⅝	96	101⅛	8.40	+56
Interfin Cred	7⅝	93	99	8.69	+84
Ireland	9⅝	96	101⅝	8.92	+114
Ireland	9½	00	101	9.32	+116
Italy	9	93	102⅝	7.65	+36
Italy	8⅝	94	101⅝	8.12	+55
Italy	9⅝	95	104⅝	8.29	+56
Italy	9⅝	96	101⅝	8.40	+69
Italy	9⅝	97	103⅝	8.64	+70
Italy	9⅝	99	104⅝	8.84	+77
Italy	8⅝	01	99⅝	8.89	+70
JFM	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.70	+87
Jap Airl	10⅝	98	105⅝	9.22	+157
Jap Airl	11	93	106⅝	8.57	+152
Jap Airl	11	97	111⅛	9.39	+157
Jap Airl	12⅝	94	111⅝	8.35	+86
Jap Airl	13⅝	94	114⅝	8.44	+92
Jap Airl	8⅝	95	97⅝	8.74	+95
Jap Airl	8⅝	96	97	8.79	+90
Jap Airl	8	96	97	8.70	+88
Jap Dev Bk	10	96	106⅝	8.42	+60
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	93	104.075	7.96	+51
Jap Dev Bk	8	94	100.050	7.96	+48
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	94	102	8.85	+52
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	95	104	8.31	+57
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	95	101½	8.15	+53
Jap Dev Bk	8½	96	99⅝	8.68	+80
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	96	101	8.39	+50
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	97	104⅝	8.57	+61
Jap Dev Bk	9⅝	97	103⅝	8.58	+55
Jap Fin Corp	10⅝	95	106⅝	8.10	+90
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	95	103½	8.20	+56
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	98	104⅝	8.29	+62
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	99	104.075	8.80	+68
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	96	105⅝	8.83	+66
Jap Fin Corp	9⅝	97	103⅝	8.80	+67
Jap Highway	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.67	+87
Jap Highway	9⅝	96	104⅝	8.35	+80
Jap Highway	9⅝	00	104⅝	8.95	+78
Jap Highway	9⅝	00	103⅝	8.78	+62
Jap Highways	9⅝	98	101⅝	8.43	+55
Kansai Intl Air	9	93	101	8.71	+86
Kansai Intl Air	9½	97	104⅝	8.74	+60
Kobe City	8⅝	99	99⅝	8.69	+86
Kobe City	9⅝	00	101⅝	9.02	+86
Malaysia	9⅝	95	101⅝	9.42	+154
Manitoba	12½	94	111⅞	8.48	+111
Manitoba	7⅝	96	94	8.96	+114
Metro Tokyo	12⅝	94	112⅝	8.44	+92
Metro Tokyo	10⅝	95	105⅝	8.61	+86
Metro Tokyo	9⅝	95	103⅝	7.79	+49
Metro Tokyo	9⅝	93	103⅝	8.29	+61
Metro Tokyo	9⅝	96	104⅝	8.29	+65
Metro Tokyo	8⅝	96	99⅝	8.47	+63
Metro Tokyo	9⅝	98	[illegible]	8.71	+51
N Brunswick	9	96	93½	9.12	+122
NIB	7½	93	98½	7.90	+62
NIB	9⅝	93	102⅝	8.17	+80
NIB	9⅝	93	103⅝	8.17	+80
NIB	8⅝	93	100⅝	8.10	+87
New Zealand	8	93	99⅝	8.10	+104
New Zealand	8⅝	93	100⅝	8.22	+104
New Zealand	8⅝	93	100⅝	8.22	+102
New Zealand	9	94	101⅝	8.48	+96
New Zealand	8	97	95⅝	8.95	+101
New Zealand B	10⅝	00	104⅝	9.73	+156
Newfoundland	11⅝	93	108	8.94	+130
Nip T&T	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.64	+89
Norg Komm Bk	8	94	98⅝	8.54	+94
Norg Komm Bk	7⅝	97	95⅝	8.94	+96
Norway	9⅝	96	102⅝	7.60	+61
Nova Scotia	11⅝	98	107⅝	9.60	+151
OCCH	8⅝	93	100⅝	8.08	+88
Oil & Nat Gas	9⅝	93	100⅝	9.50	+213
Oil & Nat Gas	10	97	99	10.22	+229
Ontario Hydro	11⅝	94	108⅝	8.31	+89
Osaka Prefect	9⅝	93	103⅝	7.85	+54
Osaka Prefect	10⅝	94	103⅝	8.50	+92
Osaka Prefect	8⅝	94	101⅛	8.11	+57
Oslo	7⅝	97	95⅝	8.93	+102
Oslo	7⅝	96	100⅝	9.09	+103
Petro-Canada	7⅝	96	94⅝	8.57	+70
Prov Alberta	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.44	+71
Prov Alberta	8⅝	96	100⅝	8.56	+67
Qantas	10⅝	95	104⅝	8.59	+90
Qantas	9⅝	96	104⅝	8.71	+89
Qantas	9⅝	97	[illegible]	8.68	+88
Qantas	9½	93	102⅝	9.02	+93
Quebec Hydro	9⅝	98	103⅝	9.03	+95
Quebec Prov	14⅝	93	113½	8.25	+98
Quebec Prov	12⅝	94	109	8.69	+128
Quebec Prov	10	95	103⅝	8.89	+122
Quebec Prov	9	95	99⅝	9.11	+138
Quebec Prov	9	98	101⅝	8.67	+61
Queensland	10⅝	95	106	8.28	+113
Rural Bk N Z	9⅝	94	98⅝	8.44	+112
SEK	9⅝	93	103⅝	7.76	+57
SEK	9	94	102⅝	7.89	+61
SEK	9⅝	96	103⅝	8.13	+53
SEK	7⅝	95	97⅝	8.82	+58
SEK	7⅝	96	95⅝	8.83	+59
SEK	8.031	94	99⅝	8.31	+85
SEK	8⅝	96	97⅝	9.70	+132
SNCF	11⅝	93	103⅝	8.00	+76
SNCF	[illegible]	95	[illegible]	8.10	+77
SNCF	7⅝	96	97⅝	7.91	+58
SNCF	7⅝	96	97⅝	8.50	+51
SNCF	7⅝	96	104⅝	8.65	+57
World Bk	8⅝	95	102⅝	8.18	+46
World Bk	9⅝	96	106	8.28	+47
World Bk	7⅝	97	94⅝	8.49	+56
World Bk	9	97	102½	8.49	+48
World Bk	9⅝	98	102⅝	8.42	+53
World Bk	9⅝	99	105⅝	8.49	+59
World Bk	9	04	101.025	8.85	+68
World Bk	9⅝	16	99⅝	9.30	+96
World Bk	8½	16	92⅝	9.30	+96
World Bk	9⅝	16	104⅝	9.20	+87
World Bk Glob	8⅝	97	99⅝	8.60	+52
World Bk Sha R	10½	95	107	8.54	+84
World Bk Sha B	10½	95	107	8.54	+84

Banks & Finance

[illegible]

Global Corporates

[illegible]

Third World

[illegible]

Dollar Zeros

[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

Deutsche Marks

[illegible]

Pounds

[illegible]

Dollars

[illegible]

Ecus

[illegible]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 1.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

[illegible]

NL— No initial sales load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by William Bourne

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Swedbank	$250	1998	¼	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1994 and 1996. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (Bankers Trust Int'l)
TMC Pimbs 6th Financing	£200	2029	½	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 2001, and 1% over thereafter. Average life 4.1 years. Fees 0.65%. Denominations $10,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons						
Italy	$1,500	2001	8¾	99.04	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank	$700	2001	8⅝	100	—	Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. Denominations $1 million. (DKB Int'l)
Tokai Finance (Curacao)	$300	2001	9⅛	101	—	Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
ABB Capital	DM 100	1994	9	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft)
CS Holding Netherlands	DM 200	1994	9	101⅛	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Credit Suisse Effectenbank)
Landeskreditbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	DM 200	1994	9	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (CSFB Effectenbank)
British Gas	£150	1995	12¾	105.40	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Guaranteed Export Finance Corp.	£250	1994	11¼	101.10	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations £10,000. (Baring Brothers)
Crédit Local de France	FF 2,000	2001	9⅝	99.29	99.12	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Commercial de France)
European Investment Bank	FF 3,000	2000	9⅝	99.40	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Commercial de France)
Interfinance Crédit National	FF 700	1993	10¼	99.72	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Crédit Lyonnais)
Société Générale Acceptance	FF 300	1994	zero	101	—	Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the CAC 40 stock index. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Société Générale.)
European Economic Community	ECU 260	1996	9¼	100.20	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Daiwa Europe)
Forsmarks Kraftgrupp	ECU 150	1996	9⅝	101⅜	99.98	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Nordic Investment Bank	ECU 300	1996	9⅝	101⅜	100.28	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l)
Alberta Province	Can$ 500	1996	10⅝	101¼	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS Securities)
British Columbia Province	Can$ 500	2001	10¾	98.30	98.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Montreal City	Can$ 100	1996	11¼	101.55	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ScotiaMcLeod)
New Brunswick Province	Can$ 100	2001	10¾	96.065	96.05	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
Rural & Industries Bank of Western Autralia	Aus$75	1994	12¾	101.85	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus$ 125	2001	12¼	99⅝	98.13	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Telecom Corp. of New Zealand Overseas Finance	NZ$ 50	1993	13	101.95	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Fay Richwhite)
Bank of Greece	Y 20,000	1994	7.70	101½	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l)
Canon USA	Y 10,000	1994	7.10	101¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l)
Euromol	Y 5,000	1994	7	101.015	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (New Japan Securities)
Fujikura	Y 10,000	1998	7¼	101	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l)
Fujitsu	Y 30,000	1998	7	101	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Inter-American Development Bank	Y 30,000	2001	6¾	99.30	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Daiwa Europe)
Japan Air Lines	Y 10,000	1996	7	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	Y 25,000	1994	7	101 3/16	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l)
Tokyo Gas	Y 10,000	1998	7¼	101½	—	Noncallable. (Nomura Int'L)
Equity-Linked						
Bandai	$100	1995	4½	100	110.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 4. (Daiwa Europe)
Fujikura	$200	1998	open	100	103.00	Coupon indicated at 6⅝%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 6. (Nomura Int'l)
Hankyu	$250	1998	6⅛	100	104.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 641 yen per share and at 132.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe)
Japan Airport Terminal	$130	1995	4½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 2,214 yen per share and at 132.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Japan Radio	$100	1995	4½	100	108.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 8. (Nikko Securities)
Mitsui Mining & Smelting	$200	1995	4½	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 5. (Nomura Int'l)
Nippon Comsys	$100	1995	4½	100	107.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 5. (Nikko Securities)
Optec Dai-Ichi Denko	$100	1995	4½	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 5. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Toppan Printing	$370	1995	4½	100	105.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 7. (Nomura Int'l)
Toyo Engineering	$150	1995	4½	100	106.40	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 5. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Kayaba Industry	DM 90	1995	5⅛	100	101.75	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 4. (Westdeutsche Landesbank)
Kitz	DM 120	1995	5⅛	100	100.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 891 yen per share and at 88.99 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland)
Mitsubishi Shindoh	DM 65	1995	5⅛	100	102.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 4. (Nikko Securities Europe)

Party Consolidates Malaysian Holdings

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's ruling United Malays National Organization party has moved to consolidate its financial empire with a 1.95 billion ringgit ($723.6 million) corporate deal that is said to be the largest in the country's history.

The deal announced on Saturday involves the purchase of stakes in several of UMNO's money-making concerns by Renong Bhd., the main holding company of party assets.

"The deals are aimed at allowing Renong rationalize its group structure," said Yap Chee Keong, general manager of Bumiputra Merchant Bankers, the adviser to Renong.

"Renong suffers from a problem that its holdings in companies in the group are multilayered and by the time profits are filtered up into Renong, a lot of dilution takes place," Mr. Yap said. "The deals resolves that problem."

He said Renong, a once obscure property firm, will buy a 30.5 percent stake in UMNO's main financial arm, United Engineers Malaysia Bhd., from Time Engineering for 675 million ringgit.

Renong will finance the purchase by issuing 675 million ringgit of 3 percent redeemable loan notes, he said.

Renong will also buy a 43 percent stake in Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Bhd., a private television station, from the publishing house New Straits Times Press for 151.93 million ringgit.

Renong will finance the purchase by the issue of 116.87 million new 0.5 ringgit Renong shares at 1.30 ringgit each, Mr. Yap said.

In a move to bring the debt-ridden property concern Faber Group Bhd into the Renong stable, Mr. Yap said, Renong would sell its 50 percent stake in Projek Lebuhray Utara-Selatan to Faber for one billion ringgit.

Mr. Yap said the Faber will finance its purchase of the 50 percent stake in PLUS through an issue of 445 million new one ringgit shares at 1.20 ringgit each, and a separate issue of a 466 million convertible loan notes at one ringgit each.

The proposed transactions will raise Renong's issued share capital to 1.06 billion ringgit from 668 million ringgit, Mr. Yap said, adding that the group hoped to finalize all transactions by June.

Renong also announced the acquisition of five barges.

Germany Gives Push To GATT

Reuters

COLOGNE — Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said Sunday that Germany cannot afford to have world trade talks fail, even if it means breaking ranks with France.

Mr. Möllemann said that given Germany's status as one of the world's biggest exporters, "it cannot allow the Uruguay Round to fail." The country must make its stand clear, "in disagreement with France if necessary," he said.

On Friday, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said a deadlock on farm subsidies between the United States and the European Community, which caused a breakdown in the talks in December, was close to resolution.

Mr. Möllemann said an across the board subsidy cut of up to 10 percent was needed to free funds for Germany's contribution toward allied efforts in the Gulf war.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

USX and Workers Reach Pact

DETROIT (LAT) — USX Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America reached a tentative agreement Sunday on a new three-year contract, averting a strike by about 18,000 members in six states.

The settlement came about 30 minutes after a midnight strike deadline and followed phone negotiations between the chairman of the company, Charles Corry, and a top union negotiator, Andrew "Lefty" Palm.

In a statement, USX said the agreement followed "considerable give and take on both sides" and that a strike would have been "costly and competitively damaging." Although the talks proceeded under a news blackout, the main issue apparently was the union's demand that USX workers catch up with the rest of the industry after widespread concessions were made by labor in the early 1980s.

Daimler Holds Stake in Continental

BONN (Reuters) — Daimler-Benz AG said on Saturday that it had taken a stake in Continental AG, which is struggling to fend off Pirelli SpA's takeover bid.

A Daimler spokesman confirmed the report in Börsenzeitung, but did not disclose the size of the stake. The paper also said that Volkswagen AG and Bayerische Motorenwerke AG had purchased stakes in the German tire maker to counter Pirelli's plan to merge the two groups' tire activities under its control. A VW spokesman said the firm would decide next week on whether or not it would buy a stake in Continental.

Israel Suspends Talks on Bank Sale

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel suspended talks on the sale of its third-largest bank on Saturday, two days after the central bank urged the government not to sell it to its ousted owner, who faces trial in a stock scandal.

The Treasury said Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai ordered an indefinite postponement of talks with investors headed by Raphael Recanati. The only other bidder for the state-owned IDB Bankholding Corp. was disqualified previously.

Mr. Recanati and 16 other senior Israeli bankers were indicted last month for fraud. They are accused of manipulating their own bank share prices in the early 1980s.

Citicorp Selling Data Processing Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Citicorp said it would sell the main financial data processing units of Citicorp Information Resources Inc. to Fiserv Inc., resulting in the loss of about 700 jobs and saving the bank $75 million in annual operating expenses.

The transaction also allows Citicorp to offer its international financial institutions clients CIR's retail in-house banking system.

ADB Loans and Investment Rise 9%

MANILA (Reuters) — Loans and equity investment by the Asian Development Bank grew 9 percent to nearly $4 billion in 1990, the bank said in a statement Sunday.

It said lending for 57 government and private-sector projects in 18 developing member countries amounted to $3.97 billion last year.

The biggest loan recipients in 1990 were Indonesia with $923 million, followed by Pakistan with $705 million and India with $699 million.

Indonesian Faces Fraud Charges

JAKARTA (Reuters) — A former Indonesian banker was charged with fraud and corruption Saturday in a case connected to the losses last year of $420 million by Bank Duta, which is controlled by foundations presided over by President Suharto.

If found guilty, Dicky Iskandar Di Nata, the sole defendant in the case, could get a maximum 20 year prison sentence.

3 Arrested in $15 Million Note Scam

NEW YORK (UPI) — Two Italians and an American were arrested for allegedly trying to sell phony promissory notes purportedly issued by the Republic of Indonesia for more than $15 million, officials said Friday.

The three defendants offered the worthless notes, which had a declared face value of almost $35 million, to an undercover detective posing as a businessman, said Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau said his office previously prosecuted a fraud case involving similar phony promissory notes that were purportedly issued by the Indonesian government. In both cases, the fraud appeared to have been orchestrated by Hassan Zubaidi, a Middle East businessman who has links with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Lenders Call Shots in Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Activity in the international credit market remains calm, bankers report, in part due to the slowdown in economic activity and in part to the unaggressive behavior of banks in seeking business.

"The flavor of the market has changed," a London-based loan officer admits. "The balance of the market has shifted, it's no longer a question — as in past years — of banks fighting to win business."

It is now a lender's market, where banks express no worry about losing low-cost business to competitors and feel they can afford to hold out for higher margins.

Bankers agree that the upward

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

pressure on borrowing costs is driving the minimum all-in return to lenders to half a point, or 50 basis points, over the benchmark London interbank offered rate.

"The absolute minimum below which banks will not lend, even when there is genuine collateral business with the client, is 40 basis points for any drawn corporate loan and 18¾ basis points as a commitment fee on undrawn loans," the U.K. banker asserts.

A test of this theory will be presented shortly. Market sources report that SE Banken of Sweden and Swiss Bank Corp. have been mandated to arrange a £1 billion ($1.9 billion) loan to finance Tetra Pak AB's acquisition of Alfa-Laval AB.

One banker said he expected pricing to be generous. "An extra 10 or 20 basis points in the cost of the loan is less important than the smooth execution of the deal," he said.

The Wallenberg family investment firms AB Investor and Förvaltnings AB Providentia, which are selling their stake in Alfa-Laval, were also guarantors of $1.1 billion loan raised as a private club deal last week. Terms on the three-year loan were undisclosed, but market sources said it interest was set at 70 basis points over the London interbank offered rate.

Also in the market is Merlin Gerin, the 62-percent owned affiliate of the Schneider group in France. As previously reported, the company is seeking 3 billion francs ($600 million) in quasi-equity.

This is being arranged through the sale of 15-year floating-rate notes. Market sources report the interest rate is set at 70 basis points over the Paris interbank rate with front-end fees of 2 percent.

Elsewhere in the market, VME, a company jointly owned by AB Volvo and Clark Equipment, is seeking a three-year of $250 million. Interest is set at 45 basis points over LIBOR.

Three French subsidiaries of the tool maker Stanley Works, guaranteed by the U.S. parent, are seeking a five-year loan of 100 million guilders ($60 million) to finance their equity share in a newly established group holding company in the Netherlands.

U.S. Insurers Revise Bond Portfolios

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — U.S. insurance companies, experts in the business of ganging financial risk, are not taking chances in the bond market now that war and recession have arrived.

Some companies, like Aetna Bond Investors and Prudential Insurance Co., say they are shunning high yield-junk bonds and moving capital into safer government issues and corporate debt.

A Prudential spokesman, Kevin Heine, said recent events have prompted a fresh examination of the company's credit standards.

Prudential, whose bond portfolio totaled $105 billion in 1989, will reduce holdings in medium-grade and riskier high-yield bonds.

Stuart Reese, vice-president for Aetna Bond Investors, a subsidiary of the insurance giant, agreed war and recession led to stepped up attention credit quality.

Aetna, which held $35 billion in bonds as of Sept. 30, is not moving away from corporate bonds but is closely watching investments in "cyclical industries" that may be vulnerable in a recession, he said.

Others disagreed that the tougher credit standards are a result of the Gulf war or the recession. Terry Lennon, a top regulator for the New York Insurance Department, said the hightened attention to credit quality also follows stricter standards for bond investments set last June by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 30	Jan. 23
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.91	8.97
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.66	8.71
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.29	8.24
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.23	12.36
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.36	10.54
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.81	12.86
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.46	10.67
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.69	10.00
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.69	9.93
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	11.01	11.23
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.89	12.99
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.08	13.16
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.04	7.24
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.05	7.42

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Jan. 31

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	53.70	122.60	652.48	124.80
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	—	—	208.60	507.48
ECP	3,963.10	1,925.00	8,267.00	2,732.70
Total	4,016.80	2,047.60	9,119.48	3,364.90

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	13,629.70	16,470.70	11,689.00	14,289.70
Convert.	165.08	446.70	529.40	504.80
FRNs	1,842.30	1,727.80	3,985.90	4,355.90
ECP	4,506.80	2,689.50	4,468.50	4,473.40
Total	20,143.80	21,334.70	20,672.80	23,622.80

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Feb. 1

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6¾	6¾	6¾
Deutsche mark	9	9 3/16	9 5/16
Pound sterling	14 1/16	14	13 7/16
French franc	10 1/16	10¼	10 5/16
ECU	10	10⅛	10¼
Yen	8 1/16	8¼	8 1/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Feb. 1

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.01.93	100 10/32	100 12/32	6.83	7.10
15.11.93	101 23/32	101 25/32	7.05	7.33
31.12.94	101 4/32	101 6/32	7.29	7.52
31.01.96	100 6/32	100 8/32	7.45	7.66
15.01.98	100 21/32	100 23/32	7.75	7.92
15.08.00	103 31/32	104	7.91	8.04
15.02.10	111 2/32	111 4/32	8.09	8.23
15.08.20	107 11/32	107 13/32	8.09	8.23

Source: Salomon Inc.

Rate Cut Seen Aiding Auctions

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dealers expect eager bidding this week at the U.S. Treasury's record $34.5 billion quarterly refunding auctions following the big bond market rally Friday triggered by the Federal Reserve's discount-rate cut.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Interest rates plunged after the Fed, responding to a surge in unemployment and other negative economic data, cut its discount rate by a half-point, to 6 percent. The Fed also appeared to move to lower the federal funds rate, the key interbank lending rate, by a similar amount to 6.25 percent.

Many analysts expect the Fed to cut rates further in an effort to pull the economy out of its slump.

"The Fed's action was too little and too late to adequately deal with the worsening recession," said Philip Braverman, senior vice president and chief economist at DKB Securities Corp.

Mr. Braverman expects the 1990 fourth-quarter gross national product to be revised downward from the 2.1 percent decline reported last week to minus 3.5 to 4 percent.

"We know the Fed will have to take stronger action to lower rates," he said, "and the longer it procrastinates the longer the recession will last."

Prices of Treasury securities exploded Friday within minutes of the report that U.S. unemployment rose in January to its highest level since the summer of 1987. Corporations also seized on the rise in bond prices and the drop in yields to offer $2.7 billion of new issues.

An hour after the jobs report, the Fed cut its discount rate for the second time since Dec. 18.

The Treasury's benchmark long bonds, the 8.75 percent issue maturing in August 2020, jumped well over a point on the rate cut, or $10 for each $1,000 of face value. Despite repeated bouts of profit-taking, the long bonds were offered at 107 14/32 at the end of the day, up 1 9/32. The yield fell to 8.08 percent, from 8.19 percent the day before and 8.22 percent a week ago.

EUROBONDS: *Ecu Gets Active*

(Continued from first finance page)

able to cancel public bond issues in case of market unrest. Swaps, arranged at the same time as the bond issue but locked up before the bond is sold, typically do not contain such force majeure cancellation clauses.

Daiwa acknowledges providing the EC such a clause, eliminating any risk for the EC of getting stuck with a swap without a bond issue behind it.

In any event, even critics of Daiwa conceded the pricing on the EC issue was fair to investors. The six-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9¼ percent and offered at a price of 100.20 ended the week at 100.50.

In the French franc sector, a structured financing by Société Generale provided investors a relatively safe way to speculate on a revival of prices on the Paris Bourse. The French bank, via an affiliate, offered 300 million francs of zero-coupon bonds and 300 million warrants with redemption values linked to the performance of the Bourse's CAC-40 stock index.

The special feature of both the three-year bonds and warrants is that holders are assured of getting repaid their initial investment. Thus, in a worst-case scenario where the Bourse index remains below the current rate, investors would have earned no interest.

Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

Prevailing in the Skies, Losing in Foggy Bottom

By William Safire

CHICAGO — What American airmen are winning in the skies over Iraq, American diplomats are losing behind closed doors in Washington.

The war is going better than we dared hope. In only two weeks the allies have gained control of the air; the exodus of Iraqi aircraft to Iran is an acknowledgment by Saddam Hussein that Iraqi airspace now belongs to the allies.

That means we are free to pound his supply lines until his hungry, thirsty troops — who should be told by leaflet and broadcast that they have been deserted by the privileged ranks — lose the means and will to fight.

Saddam's ace weapon, the Scud missile, was designed to bring Israel into the war and transform the invader of Kuwait into an Arab hero. It was trumped by the Patriot anti-missile, and by the Israelis' willingness to bide their time in retaliating.

He is reduced to stunts — eco-terrorism against cormorants, and criminal outrages against prisoners of war — to divert attention from the relentless damage to his war machine by 100 allied sorties an hour.

Now he is trying to goad the allies into a premature ground attack with his tank forays across the Saudi border.

war at the lowest cost in lives.

I just used an unfashionable word, "win." President George Bush, in his mishmash State of the Union address, preferred the more elegant verb "prevail." Fine. Let us prevail at the conference table as well as over the battlefield.

In the mists of Foggy Bottom, America has suffered this war's first defeat. In the run-up to the deadline of Jan. 15, Mr. Bush ...

In a Father's Nightmare, Soldiers on the Doorstep

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — This is the story of three kids who grew up and enlisted in the army. They are the sons of Ben Lozano, who manages a liquor store and lives in Mendota, California. Their names are Rene, Benny Jr and Robert, and all three of them are in the Gulf.

It is an old, familiar story. Rene wasn't going anywhere much at college

MEANWHILE

and so he joined the army. The two younger boys followed.

"They saw how well their brother was finding some direction in his life," the father says of his three children, who are 24, 20 and 19.

But when one by one their units were activated, Mr. Lozano slowly realized that if war in the Gulf came, his family

ay with his face bruised, puffy, cut, and his eyes as lifeless as his voice.

A woman on a stretcher in Tel Aviv — gaudy with blood, her lips parted.

Another woman, older, with a scarf knotted beneath her chin, standing by the grave of her husband as the earth is thrown atop his coffin.

But regulations rarely have a human face, as any welfare recipient or immigration supplicant can tell you.

Grandparents newly introduced to disposable diapers, Ninja Turtles and small children plagued by inchoate fears have wondered why both father and mother need to be sent to the war zone, why it is not possible to make some exceptions based on simple human considerations in what has been billed as a kinder, gentler nation.

The answer, and the answer to Ben ...

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, February 1.

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			3457	33½	31¼	33	+1½
ABS	.32	5.7	914	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
ACC Cp	.16	2.0	350	8¼	7½	8	+ ½
ADC			2738	26⅛	22½	26¼	+2¾
ADT			14301	19½	17⅞	18⅝	+ ½
AEL			204	5½	5	5½	+ ½
AEP			577	8½	7¼	7½	—1
AST			24242	48¼	40¼	47	+6¼
AarnRt	.10	1.1	22	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
AbingB			10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Acadin			2122	1½	1	1½	—
Accel	.20b	2.4	521	8¾	8	8½	+ ¾
Aclaim			9238	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Aceto	.28	2.4	36	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
ACMT			6	12¾	11½	11½	
Acmt g			10	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1⅛
AcmeSt			695	14½	11½	13½	+1⅛
ActARt			173	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
Acxiom			1728	17	13¼	16¾	+3½
AdacLb			14967	1¾	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛
Adage			72	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Adapt			9351	12⅝	9¾	12⅛	+2¾
Adingt s			3860	10¾	8½	10¼	+1½
AdiaSv	.16	.8	438	20½	18¾	19¾	+1½
AdobeS	.24	.6	37799	39¾	33¼	39¼	+3¼
AdvCir s			1957	7¾	6¾	7⅝	+ ½
AdvLog			7210	14½	12½	14	+1
AdvMag			132	15¾	14¼	15¾	+2
AdMkSv			13325	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
AdvPoly			3213	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
AdvTel			4271	18¼	16¼	18	+1
Advanto	.12	1.2	2003	10½	9	10¼	+1
AegisG	.20e	4.6	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Aequitrn			617	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
Aegon	2.71e	3.8	513	71¾	70	70¾	+2⅛
Aeravx			780	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ¼
AgncyR	.68t	8.5	8555	8⅝	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Agnico g	.20	4.0	925	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Airtran	.16	1.9	1922	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅞
Alatan	1.10	7.7	166	14¾	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
AllegW			2747	5⅞	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
AlnOrg	.40a	1.2	137	33⅝	30	33½	+2½
AlldCap	1.27e	8.8	1144	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
AlldCapII	1.15e	7.2	545	16½	15⅝	16	
AlldGp	.48	3.9	580	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
Alpharl			3977	1⅞	1	1⅜	
AltaGld	.06e	4.2	5568	1½	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
AmcorF	.50	4.3	173	11¾	11	11½	+ ½
AFFMf2	2.20e	32.4	470	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
AFFF	1.50	8.8	394	17½	16¼	17	+ ¾
AmFPr	1.30	11.7	130	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
AFTxE	1.00	14.8	452	6⅞	6	6¾	+ ½
AFTxE2	1.28	17.7	102	7¼	6¾	7¼	
ABnkr	.50	5.6	1094	9	8½	9	+ ¼
AColoid	.44	4.8	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
AFlitm	.90	4.6	23	20	18½	19½	+1½
AGreet	.70	2.0	8424	36	34	35½	+ ⅞
AIndF	.08	1.8	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
AmLck	2.00e	80.0	250	3	2½	2½	— ⅜
ANtIns	1.72	5.7	2133	31	30	30¼	+ ¼

(Continued on next page)

Rate Rise Will Hurt Car Sales In Europe

Reuters

LONDON — The European car industry, which was already looking precarious, could suffer up to a 10 percent drop in sales this year because of world recession and an unexpected rise in German interest rates, analysts say.

The Bundesbank last week raised its key interest rates half a percentage point, putting pressure on other European central banks to do the same.

"This puts an extra strain on the car market," said John Lawson, an analyst with the Nomura Research Institute in London.

The Dutch central bank has already followed the German interest rate increase.

Mr. Lawson estimated that another half percentage point rise, if kept in place for about six months, would shave a full percentage point off annual European car sales.

"I'm now expecting European car sales to drop by 10 percent in 1991," he said. Last month he expected a 7 percent fall.

Industry forecasts do not take account of the Gulf war because analysts expect any loss in sales to be made up when the fighting stops.

"People are still hoping that Germany will hold up strong. Perhaps that is an optimistic assessment. I think the higher German rate will check production growth there," he added.

Car sales in Europe fell an average 1.5 percent in 1990.

For Britain, the most depressed European car market, the German move shattered hopes of an imminent reduction of the 14 percent base rate.

RATES: *Germany Strains European Monetary Policy*

(Continued from page 1)

German move — barely a week after a meeting of the G-7 at while other nations expressed reservations about higher interest rates — came as a shock.

"The fact that they felt compelled to move despite international concerns about the damage it could wreak, the fact that they had the nerve to do it now is a measure of how worried they must be," notes a U.S. banker in Frankfurt.

In the view of John Lipsky, an analyst for Salomon Brothers in London, "To some extent, the Bundesbank has been trapped by its own rhetoric. It's been very vociferous in its view about the economy overheating and very critical of the government's laxist fiscal policy. By failing to act it risked losing credibility — and that's the last thing it can afford."

Other analysts saw the move as a reassertion of the Bundesbank's political independence following the humiliating retreats last year both on the desired speed for unification with East Germany and the exchange rate adopted for creating a single currency.

Analysts are worried that the German rate rise may not be the last because of the way in which the central bank's Lombard rate was increased, to a fixed level of 9 percent. This emergency funding facility is supposed to be available at a higher penalty rate intended to dissuade banks from using it. But in fact, until last week, the Lombard rate had been below money market rates.

The same situation prevailed in October, when the Bundesbank raised the Lombard rate to 8½ percent. Then, as now, money-market rates did not initially rise, but subsequently were driven up, and bankers fear that yet another failure to stabilize rates could be followed by another rise.

The surest way to arrest the uptrend, bankers agree, would have been to impose a floating Lombard rate, which would automatically remain at a level above money-market rates. But it is believed that such a move was opposed by regional directors of the Bundesbank, who saw it as a loss of their own power to set policy.

At the center of all the rumble over the Lombard rate is the central government's voracious appetite for cash to finance German unification, and the commercial banks' equally ravenous desire to earn a quick mark.

Much of the debt being raised to finance unification is in the form of floating-rate notes with interest tied to the three-month interbank rate. A combination of the Bundesbank's tight monetary policy, the strong domestic demand for credit and a reluctance of German banks to lend to other banks has driven up the interbank rate, to 9¼ percent.

As a result, German banks have been buying these high-yielding notes and financing the purchases with lower cost overnight money. But since the 8½ percent Lombard rate was cheaper than the 8.6 percent overnight money rate, the banks used the floating-rate notes as collateral to borrow at the Lombard rate.

In effect, politicians in Bonn could claim the deficit financing was proceeding smoothly — meaning less pressure to cut spending or raise taxes. But from the Bundesbank's view the central bank was subsidizing the operation by providing cheap finance to the banks.

Last week's increase in the Lombard rate to 9 percent puts a stop to this. But as the experience from last October showed, it may be only a matter of time until the overnight rate is driven above 9 percent and banks again return to using the Lombard facility.

An even better solution than a floating Lombard rate, bankers say, would be for Bonn to reduce its deficit through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases that would take the pressure off interest rates. Political pressure from Paris and London to take such action is certain to mount as that is the surest way to avoid a crisis within the EMS.

"There clearly are severe financial strains as a consequence of unification," says Mr. Magnus. "It shouldn't be all left to the Bundesbank to solve. There clearly has to be action from the government to solve the logjam.

"It's all very reminiscent of the pressure that Germany and the rest of Europe piled on Washington over the explosion of the budget deficit and (then Fed chairman Paul A.) Volcker's tight money policy under the Reagan administration. Now we have the pot calling the kettle black," says Mr. Magnus.

As for the dollar, analysts believe that there will be further reductions in U.S. interest rates that weaken the dollar. However, nobody at this point is predicting a free fall.

"The shift in short-term interest rates is not yet over," warns Mr. Lipsky of Salomon Brothers.

The dollar's performance in the face of last week's unfavorable developments was judged to be reasonable — a loss of 2¼ pfennig to 1.4685 Deutsche marks. That left experts convinced that the dollar is not headed for a free-fall.

"A drop of 2¼ pfennigs is hardly spectacular," says Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez in Paris. "We are not headed for a collapse in the dollar."

George Magnus at S.G. Warburg in London observes that "there is a strong feeling in the market that while the dollar is still vulnerable over the next couple of months, it's pretty near a turning point. A lot of people are impressed by the cheapness of the dollar and its medium-term potential for a recovery — but are not ready to buy it just yet."

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Interest rates helped to underpin Amsterdam share prices last week, as long-term rates fell below 9 percent for the first time in months. Even a half-point rise in the Dutch discount rate Thursday, keeping pace with the German Bundesbank, did not hurt the market mood.

The CBS all-share index was almost unchanged on the week, closing at 166.4 against 166.7 the previous Friday.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks enjoyed a favorable week despite persistent worries about the length of the Gulf war and a half-point increase in the discount rate on Thursday.

The DAX spot trend indicator ended the week at 1,426.51, up 44.46 points, or 3.22 percent, from the previous Friday. Bonds also rallied despite the Bundesbank's rate increase. The average yield on government issues dropped to 8.86 percent, down from 8.94 percent the previous Friday.

Analysts said market operators had taken the rate hike with detachment, but the German contribution to the cost of the Gulf war and uncertainties about financing German unification remain negative factors.

Hong Kong

Share prices ended mixed, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 17.13 points, or 0.53 percent, last week to close at 3,223.49 on Friday.

Average daily turnover surged to 1.04 billion Hong Kong dollars ($133 million) from the previous week's 915 million dollars.

London

Shares posted strong gains despite a gloomy economic report by the Confederation of British Industry and the German rate increase, which effectively ruled out a cut in British rates any time soon. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares finished 63.7 points up for the week at 2,165.7.

Most advances came Wednesday and Thursday, supported by activity on the financial futures market and a reported shortage of stock. Sentiment was also helped by President George Bush's State of the Union address in Washington, in which he predicted a quick end to the recession and said the Gulf war was on course.

The privatized electricity and water companies and Eurotunnel — which have come to be viewed as safe havens in time of war — were again among titles to advance.

Gloom about recession and the timing of interest rate reductions was bad news for a number of issues, particularly those exposed to the property market.

Milan

Stocks made a modest gain as the MIB indicator rose 0.63 percent on the week to close at 958 points.

The first two sessions were depressed because of the impending tax on capital gains, but an uptrend then set in on some encouraging factors — including rumors of future negotiations between the De Benedetti and Berlusconi groups concerning the Mondadori affair.

Paris

The Bourse had an up-and-down week as operators continued to express caution in view of the Gulf war but also reacted to economic news.

The CAC-40 stock price index managed a 1 percent gain on the week, closing on Friday at 1,578.08.

Operators said the Bourse was encouraged by President Bush's statement that the U.S. recession would be short, as well as by the cut at the end of the week in the U.S. discount rate.

But they expressed worries over the rise in German rates, which other countries, including France, may have to match. The rising U.S. unemployment rate was another source of worry, as were early French business earnings reports for 1990, most of which are down on 1989 (including Paribas, Usinor-Sacilor, Rhone-Poulenc and Saint-Gobain).

Singapore

The share market continued to rally as investors made the most of a relative lull in the Gulf war to buy blue chips and quality stocks.

The Straits Times industrial index gained 28.97 points on the week to end at 1,267.72.

Warrants and Malaysian speculative stocks dominated trade. Market activity was brisk throughout the week, with turnover increasing 137 percent to 461.3 million units worth 753.6 million Singapore dollars ($435 million).

Tokyo

Share prices fell throughout the week in lethargic trading amid increasing uncertainty over the Gulf war.

The Nikkei average of 225 stocks closed Friday at 23,156.70, down 416.55 or 1.76 percent for the week, extending a 235.05-point drop the week before. The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the market's first section shed 20.36 points to end at 1,704.26.

Trading was sluggish as many institutional investors stayed away because of uncertainty over the war. Average daily turnover fell to 275.8 million shares worth 323.3 billion yen ($2.46 billion) from the previous week's 319 million shares worth 338.8 billion yen.

One trader said the Bundesbank's decision to raise German interest rates was discouraging because it made it hard for the Bank of Japan to lower its discount rate. News of the cut in the U.S. discount rate Friday came in after the market had closed.

Zurich

Stocks enjoyed an uptrend last week despite the Gulf war and Germany's rate increase.

The Swiss Performance Index rose 28.37 points, or 3.14 percent, on the week, ending at 930.87. The gain came on substantial volume that reflected the substantial liquidity on the international market, analysts said.

Bank and insurance stocks were popular. Union Bank of Switzerland rose by 90 on the week to 3,030 and Crédit Suisse advanced by 80 to 1,645. Compagnie de Reassurance's registered stock jumped 320 to 2,250, and bearer stock 120 to 3,220.

Sandoz bearer stock surged by 4,100 francs on the week to close at 14,000 on rumors that the firm would merge all its shares into one class.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 1.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
McDonl	111900	29⅛	26⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
PhilMr	106577	57¼	54½	56⅝	+2
IBM	105893	127⅝	122⅝	126⅝	+4¼
AmExp	103354	23	19⅝	22⅝	+2¾
GenEl	96702	64⅝	59⅝	64	+4½
Boeing s	92894	50⅝	46⅝	49⅝	+ ⅝
SouthCo	92038	27	25⅝	26⅝	
Compq s	84884	70⅝	61	69½	+7⅝
Chase	84117	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+ ½
GnMotr	83675	36⅝	32⅝	36⅛	+3
SecPac	80065	22½	20¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
AT&T	76490	32⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
PepsiC s	74549	27⅝	25⅝	27	— ⅛
FordM	70426	29½	26	28½	+2¼
USX	68612	31¼	28	29½	+ ¾
ProctG	67527	80⅝	76	79⅝	— ⅜
RJR Nb wi	67355	6⅛	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜
WalMt s	66794	33½	31½	33½	+2
FedNM	63615	41¼	38⅝	40⅝	+2⅝
Citicorp	59107	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Waste	56421	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅜
Alcan	55456	21¼	20¼	21	+ ¾
Limitd s	55308	22¼	20¼	22	+ ¾
BnkAm	53909	30¼	27⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
Unocal	53116	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	— ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
BAT In	27934	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
FruitL	25079	10¼	9⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
Amdhl	21492	16⅛	14⅛	15½	+1½
CornCr	15674	17¼	14¼	17⅛	+2⅝
SNk (93wi	15362	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ½
ElsNk wi	15182	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
Hilhav	11786	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
DowC rt	10808	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
vlCntAr	10752	2¼	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Incstar	9880	6¼	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
A-oo sc	9661	6⅞	5⅛	6¼	+1⅛
A-oit2 sc	8151	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
A-mo sc	8130	30⅝	27¼	29¾	+1⅜
NY Tim	8012	23	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
MagmC	7900	5⅜	4⅞	5¾	+1
WangB	7765	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
BergBr	7183	30⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ⅞
ENSCO	7104	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
EchoBy	6979	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ChevSft	6889	10	8⅝	9¼	— ½
BoirPh	6723	3⅝	2¼	3⅝	+1⅛
Alza	6588	55¼	53⅞	54	— ⅞
Elan	6571	27	24¾	25¾	+ ⅜
TubMex	6044	6¾	6⅛	6¾	
OMI	5991	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅝

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	974,710,000
Week ago	898,820,000
Year ago	845,440,000
Two years ago	933,930,000
Jan 1 to date	3,905,770,000
1990 to date	4,112,230,000
1989 to date	4,184,340,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	67,450,000
Week ago	52,540,000
Year ago	69,890,000
Jan 1 to date	184,880,000
1990 to date	252,330,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1564	1433
Declined	431	516
Unchanged	219	248
Total issues	2214	2197
New Highs	215	140
New Lows	42	77

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	610	509
Declined	227	254
Unchanged	142	200
Total issues	979	963
New Highs	63	44
New Lows	42	37

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, February 1.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 1.

Option & price	Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]				

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 1.

Option & price	Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]				

Total volume 431,717
Open interest 4,341,484 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

ACROSS

1 Sepulcher
5 Actress Moore
9 Ford's failure
14 To the sheltered side
15 Astronaut Shepard
16 Mountain ridge
17 Close by
18 Rodents
19 Actor Novarro
20 Selznick epic
23 Quaker's "you"
24 "Twilight Zone" writer Serling
25 Ballet step
28 Inject
30 Ancient kingdom
34 Caper
36 U.S. humorist
37 Make eyes (at)
38 A locale in 20 Across
42 In re
43 Fam. member
44 Clumsy
45 British gun
46 Aid
49 Haggard novel
50 Corrida cheer
51 Port of Okinawa
53 A "villain" in 20 Across
61 Be of use to
62 La —— tar pits, in Calif.
63 Ten cents
64 Key personnel group
65 Prevaricator
66 Saint of sailors
67 Veteran golf pro
68 Soprano Eames
69 Midday

DOWN

1 Sharp flavor
2 Bread spread
3 Intend
4 French cap
5 Conn. town
6 Cheers greatly
7 School subj.
8 A good way to "take it"
9 Type of seal
10 Attract
11 Big rig, for short
12 English school
13 Afford temporarily
21 What one?
22 Golf-course features
25 Actress from Greece
26 "—— of robins . . ."
27 Aver
29 Chinese weights
30 Poet's A.M.
31 Curved moldings
32 First Hebrew letter
33 Actress Davis
35 Image
39 Refrain phrase
40 Look like
41 Type of church donation
47 Part of a trouser leg
48 Vast, arid tract
50 Lubricated
52 Forest in "As You Like It"
53 G.I. Janes
54 Physiologist Pavlov
55 Stow cargo
56 Italian coin
57 Tailored
58 Venus de ——
59 Gunner's need, for short
60 Advertising sign

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

G	A	M	E	■	S	A	L	E	P	■	M	E	S	S
O	B	O	L	■	A	N	A	N	A	■	A	L	T	O
O	L	D	K	I	N	G	C	O	L	E	S	L	A	W
D	E	E	■	A	T	E	E	■	O	L	S	E	N	S
■	■	■	A	G	A	R	■	■	M	E	A	■	■	■
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(Continued From Page 5)

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MONDAY SPORTS

St. John's Carnesecca Gets 500th Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Lou Carnesecca, as synonymous with New York City basketball as Madison Square Garden, got his 500th college victory in a most appropriate place.

His 23d St. John's team beat Seton Hall, 81-65, on Saturday and made Carnesecca the 30th major-college coach to win 500 games. All of his victories have come at the helm of the Redmen, now ranked fifth in The Associated Press poll.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

"This is where I got my start 40 years ago," Carnesecca said pointing at the Garden floor. "There is so much tradition here. I'm very moved by what happened."

The Redmen didn't exactly excell but they did enough of the things that have distinguished their coach's career. They played solid man-to-man defense, ran a surgically precise half-court offense and forced Seton Hall into blunders at crucial points of the game.

Jason Buchanan scored 26 points and Malik Sealy added 22 to help the Redmen improve to 16-3 overall and remain atop the Big East Conference with a 7-3 record. Anthony Avent led 25th-ranked Seton Hall (13-6 and 5-5) with 18 points.

After the final buzzer, Carnesecca was presented the game ball and carried across the court on his players' shoulders as the St. John's band played "Looie, Looie."

"Sure, today was milestone, but forget it," he said. "You gotta stay ahead of the dogcatcher."

No. 2 Arkansas 100, Rice 87: Oliver Miller scored 26 points, six during an 18-0 run, as Arkansas (21-1, 8-0 Southwest Conference) won its 16th straight game. Chase Maag scored 35 points for Rice (8-11, 3-6) in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

No. 6 Arizona 85, Washington 56: Khalid Reeves scored 15 points and Arizona used a tenacious defense in Tucson to extend the nation's longest home winning streak to 58 games. Arizona (18-3) stayed on top of the Pacific-10 Conference at 7-2 and repaid the Huskies (12-7, 3-6) for an earlier loss.

No. 7 Duke 90, Notre Dame 77: In South Bend, Indiana, Christian Laettner scored six of his game-high 20 points in a 16-point first-half run for Duke (18-4). Notre Dame (8-13) trailed by as many as 23.

No. 8 Syracuse 99, Boston College 87: Billy Owens matched his career high with 36 points in Syracuse, New York. By beating Boston College (10-10 and 1-7), Syracuse (19-3 and 7-3) kept pace with St. John's at the top of the Big East.

Oklahoma State 81, No. 11 Nebraska 68: Darwyn Alexander got nine of his 18 points in the final three minutes as the Cowboys (15-4, 4-2) made 12 of 16 free throws in the final 1:46 pull off the Big Eight upset at Nebraska (18-4, 4-2).

No. 12 UCLA 112, No. 19 Pittsburgh 85: Don McLean atoned for his worst game of the season with 39 points and Tracy Murray scored 29 for UCLA (16-5) in Los Angeles. Pittsburgh (15-7) lost its third in a row.

New Mexico 68, No. 13 Utah 62: Reserve Jimmy Taylor scored 10 points in the final three minutes for New Mexico (16-6, 6-4 Western Athletic Conference), which ended the Utes' school-record 17-game winning streak in Albuquerque. Utah (20-2, 9-1) had not lost since falling to Michigan on Dec. 1.

Vanderbilt 63, No. 14 Louisiana State 59: In Nashville, Tennessee, Scott Draud made four technical foul shots with four seconds remaining to spoil a comeback by the Tigers (13-6, 6-4 Southeastern Conference). Bruce Elder scored 19 points for Vanderbilt (13-7, 7-3).

No. 15 Virginia 83, Wake Forest 80: Bryant Stith scored 31 points, John Crotty added 24 and Virginia (16-4, 5-2 Atlantic Coast Conference) held off a final-minute surge by Wake Forest (10-7, 3-4) in Charlottesville, Virginia.

No. 16 E. Tennessee 94, Appalachian St. 78: Keith Jennings set a Southern Conference record with 19 assists for East Tennessee State (18-2, 7-1), which made 14 three-pointers in the game in Boone, North Carolina.

No. 17 S. Mississippi 77, Louisville 66: In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Daron Jenkins scored 25 points and Clarence Weatherspoon added 24 for Southern Mississippi (14-2, 7-1 Metro Conference), which for the first time swept Louisville (7-11, 1-7) in a season.

No. 20 New Mexico St. 66, Long Beach State 64: William Benjamin made a 16-foot jumper with eight seconds left to give New Mexico State (16-2, 8-1 Big West) its victory in Long Beach, California.

No. 21 Oklahoma 95, Missouri 87: Terry Evans, who scored 25 points, got critical three-pointer in the final minute in Norman as Oklahoma (15-6, 4-3 Big Eight) ended a three-game losing streak. The Tigers (12-7, 4-3) got 38 points from Doug Smith.

No. 22 New Orleans 69, Southwestern Louisiana 60: Tank Collins scored seven points in the final two minutes as New Orleans (19-3, 7-0) won a home game in the American South Conference.

No. 24 Kansas 85, Iowa State 78: In Ames, Iowa, Mark Randall matched his season high with 30 points and Kansas (15-4, 4-2 Big Eight) won its sixth straight. Iowa State (8-14, 2-4) had upset Oklahoma on Wednesday. *(AP, NYT)*

The Last Gasp: Barkley's Back

The Associated Press

At midweek, Charles Barkley was saying he would miss the Philadelphia 76ers' next four games and the National Basketball Association's All-Star Game on Feb. 10.

But on Friday night, there he was, playing 32 minutes and piling up 24 points, 12 rebounds, 8 assists and 5 steals as the 76ers beat the Phoenix Suns, 96-89.

The 76ers were 2-5 with Barkley sidelined by a severe sprain of his left ankle and a stress fracture in his left foot.

"It was fun to be out there," he said. "I almost died a couple of times. I almost needed mouth-to-mouth resuscitation."

Will he start in the All-Star game?

"It'd be stupid to say I feel 100 percent," Barkley said, "but I feel pretty good."

NFL: Some Big Names, Big Hopes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some of the National Football League's most honored players, including running back Roger Craig and safety Ronnie Lott of the San Francisco 49ers and running back Ottis Anderson and tight end Mark Bavaro of the New York Giants, have been left unprotected as the league's 28 teams filed their annual Plan B free-agency lists.

But Anderson, 34, the most valuable player of Super Bowl XXV, said he expected to be left unprotected Friday for a third consecutive year. And the fact that these four one-time Pro Bowl players are unprotected doesn't necessarily mean they will be changing teams.

Plan B free agency works like this: Each team lists 37 "protected" players, leaving 15 to 20 free to make deals with other clubs until April 1, with no compensation required. After that, an unprotected player who has not made a deal again belongs to his original team. This year, 518 players were left unprotected.

The Buffalo Bills did not protect Scott Norwood, who missed a field-goal kick that could have won the Super Bowl last Sunday, and James Lofton, 34, one of their big-play receivers all season. But the Bills also announced that Lofton and Norwood had signed new contracts, suggesting that neither is expected to look elsewhere for work.

Craig and Lott were mainstays of the 49ers of the 1980s, who won four Super Bowls. Two other well-known 49ers also were left unprotected: linebacker Matt Millen, and safety Dave Waymer.

Craig, 30, who has been slowed by a knee injury, would earn $900,000 this season under his current contract. Lott, who missed the 49ers' last four games with a knee injury, recently signed a three-year package for $3.5 million.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several undergraduate college football players have officially declared their eligibility for the National Football League's draft April 21-22.

The biggest name is Raghib (Rocket) Ismail, who said last month he would leave Notre Dame. The biggest question mark is quarterback Todd Marinovich, who informed Southern California's coach, Larry Smith, of his decision to turn pro Friday.

The NFL won't release the official list until Monday, but besides Ismail and Marinovich, some of the others include Auburn guard Ed King; Virginia wide receiver Herman Moore; Syracuse wide receiver Rob Carpenter; Tennessee running back Chuck Webb; Pittsburgh running back Curvin Richards; and Clemson kicker-punter Chris Gardocki.

NFL insiders are puzzled by Marinovich, who in the span of one month was suspended from his team and arrested on a misdemeanor charge of cocaine possession. His arraignment is scheduled for Feb. 11.

"I don't expect it to be easy," said Marinovich, 21, the first sophomore to enter the draft.

Other undergraduate stars, such as Houston quarterback David Klingler and Georgia Tech safety Ken Swilling, decided to stay in school.

Draft analyst Joel Buchsbaum said he thought Klingler had seen former Houston teammate Andre Ware sitting on the Detroit Lions' bench "and decided to stay. Some of this year's juniors learned from last year's juniors' mistakes."

Many in the NFL feel Ismail could be the draft's No. 1 pick. The New England Patriots have the first selection and are likely to trade it. Already, according to team sources, there have been discussions with Dallas, Atlanta and Detroit.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	32	12	.727	—
Philadelphia	24	19	.558	7½
New York	20	25	.444	12½
Washington	20	25	.444	12½
New Jersey	14	31	.311	18½
Miami	12	34	.261	21
Central Division				
Detroit	33	13	.717	—
Chicago	30	13	.698	1½
Milwaukee	28	18	.609	5
Atlanta	24	21	.533	8½
Indiana	19	25	.432	13
Cleveland	15	29	.341	17
Charlotte	14	29	.326	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	31	12	.721	—
Utah	30	15	.667	2
Houston	24	21	.533	8
Dallas	15	27	.357	15½
Minnesota	14	28	.333	16½
Denver	14	30	.318	17½
Orlando	12	33	.267	20
Pacific Division				
Portland	38	8	.826	—
L.A. Lakers	33	11	.750	4
Phoenix	28	15	.651	8½
Golden State	25	18	.581	11½
Seattle	20	23	.465	16½
L.A. Clippers	15	30	.333	22½
Sacramento	12	31	.279	24½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 22 27 20 22—91
Charlotte 23 27 21 21—92
Gamble 10-14 5-7 25, McHale 9-16 2-3 20; Gminski 8-15 2-2 18, Chapman 6-16 2-2 14, Reid 6-15 2-3 14. Rebounds: Boston 59 (Parish 14), Charlotte 48 (Reid 11). Assists: Boston 22 (Shaw 8), Charlotte 24 (Bogues 7).

Indiana 34 29 30 20—113
Miami 27 36 27 26—116
Miller 8-15 10-12 26, Schrempf 3-7 11-12 17; Douglas 15-25 5-7 35, Seikaly 7-15 4-8 18. Rebounds: Indiana 49 (Dreiling 11), Miami 50 (Seikaly 10). Assists: Indiana 22 (M. Williams 8), Miami 23 (Edwards 6).

Phoenix 25 19 27 18—89
Philadelphia 23 28 18 27—96
McDaniel 16-27 2-2 34, Johnson 5-14 4-6 14; Barkley 11-17 2-4 24, Gilliam 8-16 6-11 22. Rebounds: Phoenix 53 (McDaniel 12), Philadelphia 53 (Barkley 12). Assists: Phoenix 28 (Johnson 10), Philadelphia 19 (Barkley 8).

Detroit 15 23 18 24—80
Washington 12 13 29 21—75
Dumars 9-20 4-6 22, Aguirre 7-15 4-5 18; King 7-25 10-13 24, Grant 6-19 4-7 16. Rebounds: Detroit 61 (Laimbeer 13), Washington 71 (King, Jones 12). Assists: Detroit 13 (Dumars, Blanks 3), Washington 10 (English 4).

Chicago 29 26 22 23—101
Dallas 17 28 26 19—90
Jordan 10-18 11-16 31, Pippen 9-15 2-5 20; Blackman 11-22 1-2 24, Harper 8-18 6-6 22. Rebounds: Chicago 58 (Pippen 14), Dallas 43 (Donaldson 10). Assists: Chicago 28 (Grant, Jordan 8), Dallas 19 (Harper 5).

Sacramento 29 27 28 28—112
Milwaukee 23 34 24 36—117
Simmons 11-19 4-5 26, Mays 8-11 7-10 24; Pierce 9-14 14-16 33, Robertson 6-16 7-8 19. Rebounds: Sacramento 41 (Simmons 10), Milwaukee 50 (Brickowski, Humphries 8). Assists: Sacramento 25 (Simmons 8), Milwaukee 19 (Humphries 8).

L.A. Lakers 33 28 26 19—106
L.A. Clippers 24 26 16 26—92
Johnson 9-17 10-12 30, Scott 8-15 0-0 17; Manning 8-18 2-2 18, C. Smith 6-9 6-6 18. Rebounds: L.A. Lakers 56 (Green 12), L.A. Clippers 46 (Manning 10). Assists: L.A. Lakers 21 (Johnson 10), L.A. Clippers 24 (Grant 9).

Golden State 22 33 24 19—99
Portland 27 34 27 31—119
Richmond 8-19 5-7 21, Hardaway 8-18 0-2 18; Drexler 12-22 8-9 32, Duckworth 6-11 14-16 26. Rebounds: Golden State 49 (Hill 8), Portland 58 (Williams 12). Assists: Golden State 17 (Hardaway 7), Portland 28 (Drexler 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 34 34 26 31—125
Denver 37 34 26 29—126
Wilkins 13-26 7-11 34, Rivers 10-18 1-2 23; Adams 8-31 13-14 31, Rasmussen 10-17 0-0 20. Rebounds: Atlanta 61 (Wilkins 12), Denver 63 (Wolf, Lane 11). Assists: Atlanta 18 (Wilkins 7), Denver 22 (Adams 16).

New Jersey 32 25 17 29—103
Utah 28 31 24 28—111
Theus 11-22 3-3 26, Blaylock 8-17 2-2 19; K. Malone 12-22 8-9 32, Stockton 10-18 6-6 26. Rebounds: New Jersey 43 (Dudley 11), Utah 45 (K. Malone 12). Assists: New Jersey 19 (Morris 10), Utah 27 (Stockton 13).

Houston 24 25 22 18 11—100
San Antonio 21 19 26 23 5—94
Thorpe 12-21 6-9 30, K. Smith 8-19 5-5 21; Robinson 11-15 2-5 24, Anderson 6-14 7-7 19. Rebounds: Houston 58 (Thorpe 17), San Antonio 54 (Robinson 11). Assists: Houston 23 (Floyd 10), San Antonio 22 (Pressey 6).

Seattle 29 21 24 26—100
Indiana 29 26 23 28—106
Payton 9-13 1-2 19, Ellis 6-15 5-10 17; Schrempf 10-18 8-10 29, M. Williams 10-12 9-10 29. Rebounds: Seattle 38 (McKey 7), Indiana 53 (Schrempf 13). Assists: Seattle 20 (Payton 5), Indiana 27 (M. Williams 7).

Miami 19 35 23 21—98
Orlando 25 28 26 29—108
Rice 14-22 6-6 37, Edwards 8-15 0-1 16; Skiles 10-24 5-7 27, Scott 10-21 2-2 24. Rebounds: Miami 42 (Thompson, Seikaly 7), Orlando 64 (Kite, Smith, Anderson 7). Assists: Miami 27 (Douglas 16), Orlando 15 (Skiles 4).

Sacramento 14 23 21 20—78
New York 21 18 28 25—92
Carr 8-16 2-2 18, Bonner 6-10 8-2 12; Vandeweghe 8-14 2-2 19, G. Wilkins 5-12 6-6 16. Rebounds: Sacramento 52 (Simmons 9), New York 53 (Oakley 18). Assists: Sacramento 22 (Sparrow 5), New York 28 (Jackson 6).

Minnesota 23 30 19 26 12—110
Cleveland 18 38 29 21 15—113
Campbell 12-18 2-2 28, Mitchell 10-22 8-9 28; Dougherty 13-17 9-11 35, Nance 12-18 4-4 28. Rebounds: Minnesota 46 (Mitchell 11), Cleveland 42 (Dougherty 13). Assists: Minnesota 33 (Richardson 14), Cleveland 41 (Morton 11).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Boston U. 64, Hartford 54
Columbia 58, Yale 53
Cornell 74, Brown 67
Harvard 77, Penn 70
Massachusetts 70, Rhode Island 67
Princeton 64, Dartmouth 52
Rutgers 82, Temple 63
St. Peter's 67, Loyola, Md. 64
Georgia Tech 80, Maryland 65
Idaho St. 89, Montana St. 86
Loyola Marymount 88, San Francisco 83
Pepperdine 82, St. Mary's, Cal. 78

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Brown 76, Columbia 57
Bucknell 87, Lafayette 65
Colgate 73, Army 64
Connecticut 67, Villanova 59
Delaware 63, Cent. Connecticut St. 59
Fairleigh Dickinson 95, Marist 64
Fordham 94, Adelphi 62
Hofstra 71, Md.-Baltimore County 52
Iona 83, Canisius 77
La Salle 76, Manhattan 65
Lehigh 98, Holy Cross 95
Maine 71, New Hampshire 68
Massachusetts 82, Boston U. 65
Monmouth, N.J. 74, Robert Morris 55
Penn 73, Dartmouth 59
Princeton 75, Harvard 59
St. Francis, NY 88, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 77
St. Francis, Pa. 96, Wagner 58
St. John's 81, Seton Hall 65
St. Joseph's 74, Duquesne 63
Syracuse 99, Boston College 87
Towson St. 82, Rider 65
Vermont 77, Northeastern 76
West Virginia 94, Virginia Tech 68
Yale 73, Cornell 54

SOUTH

Ala.-Birmingham 92, Jacksonville 78
Alabama 88, Auburn 80
Alabama St. 93, Texas Southern 89
American U. 63, East Carolina 60
Centenary 79, Georgia St. 74
Coastal Carolina 79, Youngstown St. 66
Coll. of Charleston 56, Campbell 55
Coppin St. 99, Howard U. 76
E. Tennessee St. 94, Appalachian St. 78
Florida 91, Mississippi 81
Florida A&M 84, Bethune-Cookman 80
Florida St. 85, Tulane 79
Furman 88, Marshall 63
Grambling St. 100, Southern U. 99
James Madison 67, William & Mary 63
Liberty 67, Brooklyn Col. 43
Louisiana Tech 91, Arkansas St. 72
Miami, Fla. 79, Davidson 67
Middle Tenn. 94, Fla. International 77
Miss. Valley St. 100, Alcorn St. 87
Mississippi St. 96, Tennessee 68
Mo.-Kansas City 83, Tennessee St. 79
Murray St. 79, Austin Peay 71
N. Carolina A&T 95, Delaware St. 82
N.C.-Wilmington 87, Navy 76
NE Louisiana 95, NW Louisiana 79
New Orleans 69, SW Louisiana 60
Radford 83, Augusta 75
Richmond 75, George Mason 62
S. Carolina St. 94, Md.-E. Shore 86
SE Louisiana 69, Nicholls St. 66
Samford 75, Georgia Southern 72
South Carolina 58, Clemson 53
Southern Miss. 77, Louisville 66
Tn.-Chattanooga 98, W. Carolina 67
VMI 85, Citadel 67
Va. Commonwealth 60, Old Dominion 58
Vanderbilt 63, LSU 59
Virginia 83, Wake Forest 80

MIDWEST

Akron 70, Valparaiso 53
Ball St. 84, Toledo 66
Bowling Green 76, W. Michigan 64
Butler 76, Marquette 65
Chicago St. 109, Cent. St., Ohio 93
Cincinnati 73, Memphis St. 59
Detroit 94, Dayton 75
Duke 90, Notre Dame 77
Evansville 77, Loyola, Ill. 65
Ill.-Chicago 94, Cleveland St. 76
Illinois 70, Wisconsin 62
Indiana St. 77, Tulsa 60
Iowa 82, Northwestern 66
Kansas 85, Iowa St. 78
Kansas St. 73, Colorado 72
Miami, Ohio 70, E. Michigan 63
N. Illinois 77, N. Iowa 51
Ohio U. 63, Cent. Michigan 53
Oklahoma St. 81, Nebraska 68
S. Illinois 84, Illinois St. 57
SW Missouri St. 63, Wichita St. 38
St. Louis 95, Xavier, Ohio 74
Texas Christian 79, Drake 69
Wis.-Green Bay 77, W. Illinois 50
Wis.-Milwaukee 112, NE Illinois 72
Wright St. 62, Kent St. 61

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 100, Rice 87
Brigham Young 69, Texas-El Paso 65
Houston 86, Baylor 76
Lamar 86, Texas-Pan American 83
North Texas 99, Texas-Arlington 88
Oklahoma 95, Missouri 87
SW Texas St. 81, Sam Houston St. 62
Stephen F.Austin 68, McNeese St. 62
Stetson 69, Ark-Little Rock 61
Texas Tech 80, Southern Meth. 77
Texas-San Antonio 87, Mercer 68

FAR WEST

Air Force 54, Colorado St. 49
Arizona 85, Washington 56
E. Washington 118, U.S. International 83
Fresno St. 78, UC Santa Barbara 72
Idaho 83, S. Utah 72
Loyola Marymount 97, St. Mary's, Cal. 93
Montana 82, Idaho St. 77
N. Arizona 71, Nevada 66
New Mexico 68, Utah 62
New Mexico St. 66, Long Beach St. 64
Pacific U. 75, UC Irvine 65
Pepperdine 72, San Francisco 57
San Diego 108, Portland 70
Santa Clara 69, Gonzaga 61
Stanford 64, Oregon St. 59
UCLA 112, Pittsburgh 85
Utah St. 88, San Jose St. 71
Washington St. 74, Arizona St. 72
Weber St. 76, Boise St. 65

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	27	18	9	63	194	167
Pittsburgh	29	22	3	61	232	197
Philadelphia	27	23	6	60	186	174
New Jersey	22	22	10	54	198	183
Washington	24	28	3	51	173	185
NY Islanders	18	28	7	43	154	189
Adams Division						
Boston	30	17	8	68	198	175
Montreal	29	20	6	64	186	165
Buffalo	21	21	10	52	183	178
Hartford	23	25	5	51	153	179
Quebec	11	34	9	31	155	240

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	34	17	4	72	181	141
St. Louis	31	15	7	69	206	164
Detroit	24	26	5	53	185	200
Minnesota	17	30	9	43	169	192
Toronto	13	35	5	31	150	221
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	29	18	5	63	215	166
Calgary	28	20	5	61	216	171
Edmonton	26	22	3	55	178	164
Winnipeg	19	29	8	46	183	197
Vancouver	19	31	5	43	169	216

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 0 1 0—1
Detroit 0 0 4—4
Cimetta (1); Yzerman (37), Gallant 2 (9), Ysebaert (8). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Cheveldae) 13-3-11—27; Detroit (on Ing) 11-10-12—33.

Chicago 1 1 1—3
Edmonton 1 2 0—3
Thomas (9), Roenick (27), Graham (14); Joseph (4), Simpson (21), Klima 2 (21). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Ranford) 12-10-10-3—35; Edmonton (on Belfour) 11-11-5-2—29.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 0 2 0—2
Philadelphia 1 0 0—0
Holik (15), Francis (17). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Hextall) 7-12-11—30; Philadelphia (on Sidorkiewicz) 5-3-12—20.

Boston 0 1 1—2
Pittsburgh 1 2 3—6
Neely (32), Townshend (1); Stevens (27), Coffey (21), Cullen (24), Jagr 3 (16). Shots on goal: Boston (on W. Young) 8-15-10—33; Pittsburgh (on Foster) 14-5-16—35.

Montreal 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 0 2 1—3
Savard (14), Corson (13), Corbonneau (13); LaFontaine (29), Norton (2), Ferraro (14). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Healy) 8-3-9-3—23; New York (on Chabot) 7-10-13-2—32.

Minnesota 2 2 2—6
Quebec 1 2 1—4
Gagner (29), Propp 2 (17), Modano (15), Craig (8), Bellows (20); Hrkac (10), Pearson (3), Morin 2 (6). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Cloutier) 12-11-10—33; Quebec (on Casey) 3-9-9—21.

Winnipeg 0 0 4—4
Washington 2 0 6—8
Steen (9) Osborne 2 (6), Ashton (8); Johansson (8), Ridley (14). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Beaupre) 6-8-10—24; Washington (on Essensa) 16-5-9—30.

Chicago 1 0 0—1
Calgary 1 1 1—3
McGill (3); Fleury (24), Gilmour (13), Roberts (14). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Vernon) 10-4-10—24; Calgary (on Belfour) 14-11-9—34.

Detroit 2 3 0—5
Toronto 0 1 1—2
Garpenlov (13), Gallant (10), Yzerman (38), Barr (12), Primeau (2); Clark (12), Leeman (7). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Ing, Reese) 10-9-3—22; Toronto (on Cheveldae) 16-16-9—41.

New Jersey 3 0 1—4
St. Louis 2 3 0—5
D. Brown (7), Shanahan 2 (19), Driver (7); P. Cavallini (6), Oates (13), Sutter (14), Hull (53), Ronning (11). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Riendeau) 11-9-13—33; St. Louis (on Burke) 13-12-8—33.

Vancouver 0 1 0—1
Los Angeles 3 3 3—9
Adams (16); Tonelli (10), Taylor (14), McSorley (2), Gretzky (33), Kasper (5), Granato 2 (19), Robitaille 2 (27). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Hrudey) 11-12-6—30; Los Angeles (on Gamble) 12-10-15—37.

CRICKET

FIRST TEST

New Zealand vs. Sri Lanka, Third Day
Saturday, in Wellington, New Zealand
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 497-9 declared
New Zealand 2d innings: 91-0
Fourth Day, Sunday
New Zealand 2d innings: 369-2

FIFTH TEST

Australia vs. England, Second Day
Saturday, in Perth, Australia
Australia 1st innings: 307
Third Day, Sunday
England 2d innings: 182
Australia 2d innings: 39-1

TENNIS

Davis Cup

FIRST ROUND RESULTS

WORLD GROUP

Italy 3, Germany 2

Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Michael Stich, Germany, 7-6 (7-2), 6-1, 6-3; Camporese and Diego Nargiso def. Boris Becker and Eric Jelen, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), 4-6, 6-3; Becker def. Camporese, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Spain 4, Canada 1

Sergio Bruguera, Spain, def. Andrew Sznajder, 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1; Emilio Sanchez def. Martin Wostenholme, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Sanchez and Casal def. Grant Connell and Glenn Michibata, 7-6, (7-3), 6-2, 6-1; Bruguera def. Wostenholme, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5); Sznajder def. Sanchez, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.

Argentina 4, New Zealand 1

Javier Frana and Christian Miniussi def. Kelly Evernden and David Lewis, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5; Evernden def. Miniussi, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3, 8-6; Frana def. Brett Steven, 6-3, 6-3.

Yugoslavia 4, Sweden 1

Goran Prpic def. Stefan Edberg, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Prpic and Goran Ivanisevic def. Edberg and Peter Lundgren, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Ivanisevic def. Edberg, 6-4, 6-2; Magnus Gustafsson def. Prpic, 6-2, 6-3.

Czechoslovakia 4, Austria 1

Petr Korda def. Horst Skoff, 6-3, 3-6, 6-7 (9-11), 6-1, 6-3; Karel Novacek def. Alex Antonitsch, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 1-6, 1-6, 6-3; Korda and Milan Srejber def. Skoff and Antonitsch, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 0-6, 6-4; Thomas Buchamyer, Austria, def. Novacek, 6-7 (7-9), 5-7; Srejber def. Alex Antonitsch, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-3).

Australia 5, Belgium 0

Darren Cahill and Todd Woodbridge def. Eduardo Masso and Libor Pimek, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Richard Fromberg def. Masso 6-3, 1-6, 6-3; Wally Masur def. Filip Dewulf, 6-1, 6-2.

EURO-AFRICAN ZONE, GROUP 1

Portugal 5, Ireland 0

Joao Cunha e Silva def. Owen Casey, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Nuno Marques def. Peter Wright, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2; Silva and Marques def. Casey and Wright, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Bernardo Mota def. Stuart Doyle, 6-1, 6-1; Marques def. Casey, 7-6, 6-4.

Denmark 5, Morocco 0

Frederik Fetterlein def. Karim Alami, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; Michael Tauson, def. Youness El Aynaoui, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Morten Christensen and Tauson def. Alami and Mohamed Ridaoui, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; Tauson def. Alami, 6-3, 6-4; Fetterlein def. El Aynaoui, 6-3, 6-1.

Soviet Union 4, Hungary 1

Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, def. Andras Lanyi, Hungary, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Alexander Volkov, Soviet Union, def. Laszlo Markovits, Hungary, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Lanyi and Markovits def. Dimitri Poliakov and Chesnokov, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; Cherkasov def. Markovits, 7-6 (7-2), 7-5, 6-3; Volkov def. Sandor Noszaly, 6-3, 6-3.

Poland 5, Romania 0

Wojtek Kowalski def. Adrian Marcu, 3-6, 6-3, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (7-3), 7-5; Dariusz Nowicki def. Dinu Pescariu, 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 7-6 (7-5); Kowalski and Tomasz Iwanski def. Florin Segarceanu and Gheorghe Cosac, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5); Iwanski def. Pescariu, 7-6 (7-4), 1-6, 6-2; Nowicki def. Marcu, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 11-9.

AFRICAN ZONE, GROUP 2

Zambia 2, Cameroon 2

Fred Kangwa, Zambia, def. Lionel Keymadjou, Cameroon, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Steven Kangwa, Zambia, def. Luc Ondobo, Cameroon, 6-2, 2-6, 6-8, 6-3; Lionel Kemalou def. S. Kangwa, 2-6, 4-6, 6-2, 1-6; Kamalou and Angelin Mvonga def. F. Kangwa and Niza Simunyola, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 7-6 (12-10).

Kenya 5, Congo 0

Eno Polo and Norbert Oduor def. Crespin Ossombi and Christian Bemba, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0; Oduor def. Bemba, 6-4, 6-2; Kush Bhardwaj def. Ossombi, 6-1, 6-2.

AMERICAN ZONE, GROUP 1

Brazil 2, Peru 0

Luiz Mattar def. Carlos di Laura, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-2; Jaime Oncins def. Jose Luis Noriega, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; di Laura and Luis Noriega led Fernando Roese and Mauro Menezes, 7-5, 6-7 (8-8), 7-6 (7-4), 5-3, susp., rain.

AMERICAN ZONE, GROUP 2

Dominican Republic 2, El Salvador 1

Rafael Moreno, Dominican Republic, def. Manuel Tejada, El Salvador, 4-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Miguel Merz, El Salvador, def. Genaro DeLeon, Dominican Republic, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6, 1-6, 6-3; Moreno and DeLeon def. Merz and Jose Pineda, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Ecuador 3, Trinidad and Tobago 0

Luis Morejon def. Orville Adams, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Pablo Campana def. Mark Webster, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Andres Alarcon and Campana def. Adams and Christopher Mark, 3-6, 5-7, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2, 6-4.

Venezuela 2, Haiti 1

Maurice Ruah, Venezuela, def. Bertrand Lacombe, Haiti, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; Bertrand Madsen, Haiti, def. Salvador Bera-Colvee, Venezuela, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, 6-7 (0-7), 6-3; Alfonso Mora and Harold Castillo def. Lacombe and Rueben Lamothe, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Bahamas 3, Costa Rica 0

John Farrington def. Rafael Agalos Brenes, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, 5-6, 7-5; Roger Smith def. Carlos Paez, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2; Smith and Farrington def. Mario Delgado and Agalos Brenes, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Eastern Caribbean 2, Guatemala 1

Vernon Lewis, Eastern Caribbean, def. Daniel Chavez Morales, Guatemala, 6-1, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 7-6 (7-5); John Maginley, Eastern Caribbean, def. Carlos Chavez Morales, Guatemala, 4-6, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 9-7; Chaves Morales and Fabio Sical def. Lewis and Maginley, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

Jamaica 1, Colombia 1

Douglas Burke, Jamaica, def. Mario Rincon, Colombia, 5-7, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2; Alvaro Jordan, Colombia, def. Noel Rutherford, Jamaica, 7-5, 6-7 (6-8), 7-5, 6-3; Burke and Karl Hale led Jordan and Mauricio Hadad, 7-6, 7-6, 2-2, susp., darkness.

Barbados 2, Bolivia 1

Richard Ashby, Barbados, def. Jose Medrano, Bolivia, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 20-18; Richard Navarro, Bolivia, def. Lionel Ell, Barbados, 7-6, 6-4, 6-7, 3-6, 6-3; Ashby and Bernard Frost def. Rodrigo Navarro and Ricardo Aguirre, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Willem II Tilburg 3, Ajax Amsterdam 2
FC Groningen 2, RKC Waalwijk 1
FC Utrecht 1, PSV Eindhoven 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 3, Derby County 2
Chelsea 2, Arsenal 1
Everton 2, Sunderland 0
Luton 1, Queens Park Rangers 2
Norwich 1, Manchester City 2
Nottingham Forest 0, Crystal Palace 1
Sheffield United 4, Southampton 1
Tottenham 0, Leeds 0
Wimbledon 1, Coventry 0
Manchester United 1, Liverpool 1
Standings: Arsenal and Liverpool 51 points; Crystal Palace 48; Leeds United 43; Manchester United 39; Tottenham 38; Wimbledon, Manchester City and Chelsea 35; Norwich 32; Nottingham Forest 31; Everton 30; Aston Villa 27; Southampton 26; Coventry 24; Luton 23; Sunderland and Queens Park Rangers 21; Sheffield United 19; Derby County 18.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Bordeaux 1, Marseille 1
Caen 1, St Etienne 0
Auxerre 1, Nancy 1
Lille 0, Monaco 0
Lyon 0, Paris St Germain 0
Metz 0, Cannes 0
Montpellier 1, Brest 0
Nantes 0, Toulouse 0
Nice 2, Rennes 2
Toulon 1, Sochaux 0
Standings: Marseille 36 points; Monaco 31; Auxerre 30; Lyon and Montpellier 28; Cannes 27; Metz 26; Lille 25; Caen and Paris St.Germain 24; Nice, St. Etienne, Nantes and Nancy 23; Bordeaux and Toulon 22; Sochaux and Rennes 21; Brest and Toulouse 20.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 0, Juventus 0
Bologna 0, Internazionale 0
Cagliari 1, Napoli 1
Lecce 1, Pisa 1
AC Milan 2, Cesena 0
Parma 0, Lazio 0
AS Roma 3, Genoa 1
Sampdoria 1, Fiorentina 0
Torino 4, Bari 0
Standings: Internazionale, Sampdoria and AC Milan 26 points; Juventus 25; Parma 23; Torino 21; Genoa and Lazio 20; Bari 19; AS Roma 18; Fiorentina, Napoli and Lecce 17; Atalanta and Pisa 16; Bologna 14; Cagliari 12; Cesena 9.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Valencia 2, Barcelona 2

Miami Cup

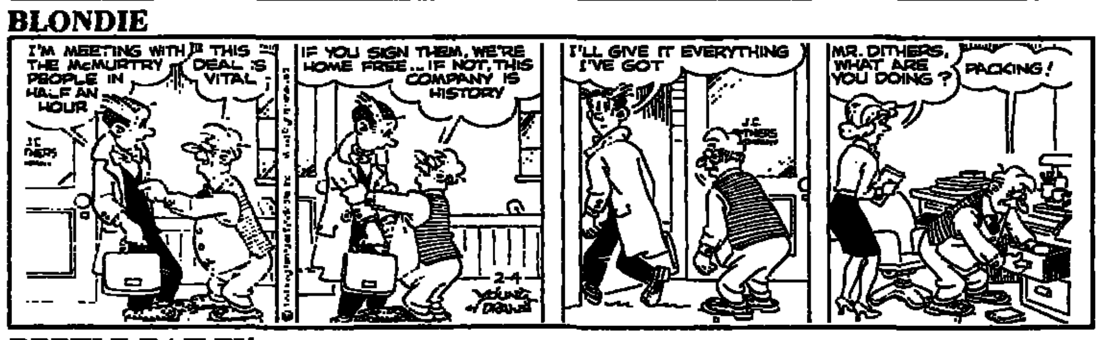
Bayern Munich 0, Colombia 0
Switzerland 1, United States 0

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM! I GOT A GOOD IDEA! LETS PLAY A GAME WHERE WE DON'T ANSWER THE PHONE ALL DAY!"

PEANUTS

BLONDIE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNFYN
YUPPP
TEEBEL
DOYLOG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " ◯◯◯ IN THE ◯◯◯◯ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: HANDY FENCE LAWFUL NOODLE
Answer: What that pump was—"WELL" HANDLED

BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY

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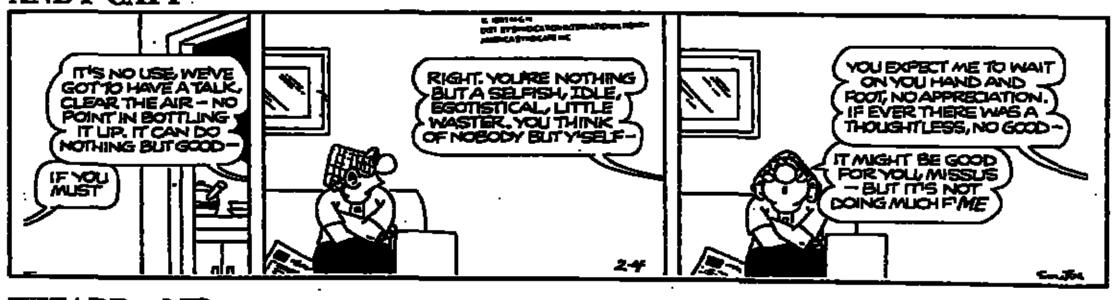
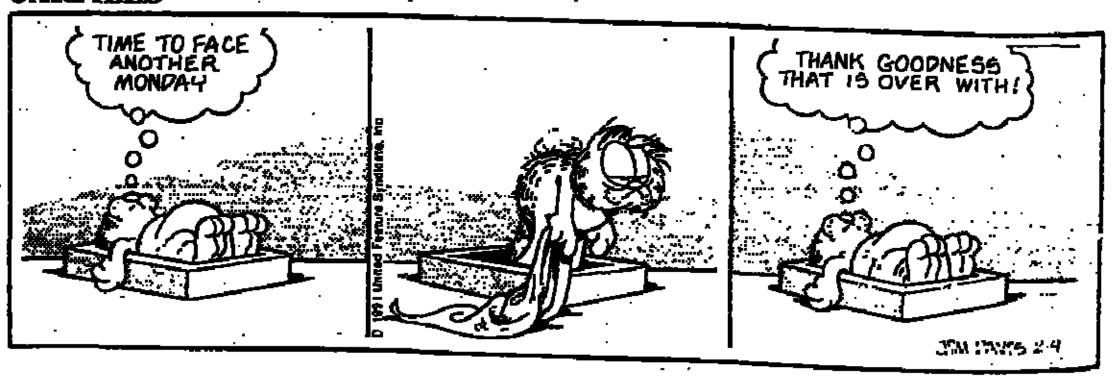


WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



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هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

TWO DOWN, ONE OUT — Martina Navratilova, left, and Gabriela Sabatini both took spills in their semifinal defeats of Laura Gildemeister and Mary Joe Fernandez in the Pan Pacific Open tournament in Tokyo. Sabatini, seeded fifth in the tournament, then overcame erratic serving in the first set of the final Sunday to beat the third-seeded Navratilova, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Toshifumi Kitamura/Agence France-Presse

Becker and Stich Save Germany, Sweden Is Routed by Yugoslavia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

First Boris Becker and then Michael Stich staged a courageous comeback Sunday to prevent Germany from being upset by Italy in the first round of the World Group playoffs of the Davis Cup tennis tournament.

Becker, who gained the world's No. 1 ranking when he won last month's Australian Open, recovered from two sets down to beat Omar Camporese, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, and give Germany a tie at 2-2 in Dortmund.

Stich then secured victory with a 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (1-7), 7-5, 6-1 triumph over Paolo Cane.

That put Germany, the 1988 and 1989 champion, into the second round and a match against Argentina, a 4-1 victor over New Zealand, at the end of March.

Italy had gone into the reverse singles as the favorite after Camporese and Diego Nargiso had upset the seasoned Davis Cup doubles team of Becker and Eric Jelen, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), 4-6, 6-3, on Saturday.

Stich had played badly in losing to Camporese in his first match, which was his third straight loss since joining the German team a year ago. But against Cane he regained the form that took him to the finals of tournaments in Adelaide and Sydney last month.

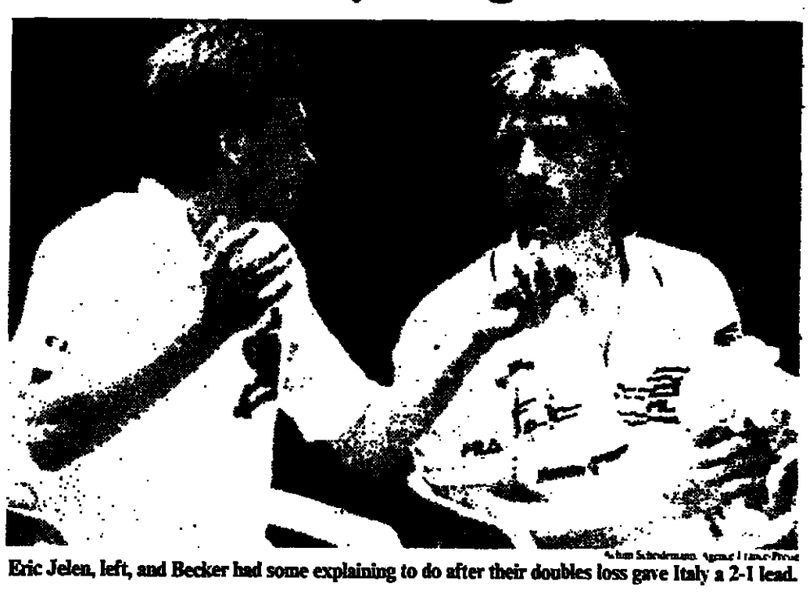
After winning the first set tiebreaker and losing the second, Stich got a vital break of serve in the 12th game of the third set. And once he had broken Cane again in the fourth game of the fourth set to take a 3-1 lead, he appeared to be in control as he went on to win in 3 hours, 18 minutes.

Stich, bothered by a bleeding nose early in the match, said it "was a strain on the nerves. But afterwards I felt relaxed. I thought nothing worse could happen."

In a contest that lasted 3 hours, 45 minutes, Becker drew Germany even before a cheering capacity crowd of 11,000.

Becker, who had rejoined the German team after a one year absence in search of the No. 1 ranking, said, "The atmosphere was incredible. I've never seen anything like that in my six years of participation in Davis Cup matches."

It was the second time in two weeks that Camporese had forced him into a five-set match. Sunday's encounter was almost as thrilling as their third-round match at the Australian Open, where Becker had to play 5 hours, 11 minutes before taking the final set, 14-12.



Eric Jelen, left, and Becker had some explaining to do after their doubles loss gave Italy a 2-1 lead.

Adam Schwarmann, Agence France-Presse

His first two sets Sunday were decidedly lackluster, and he had trouble keeping up with Camporese's attacks. But in the third set that changed.

Becker took the first game, 1-0, on an ace. Although Camporese tied at 2-2, with both battling for every point, Becker opened a 4-2 lead with a combination of sizzling serves and aggressive returns. He served three more aces in the next two games and took the set, 6-3.

In the fourth set, Camporese opened a 2-1 lead but Becker again took the offensive and won on his 18th ace.

Both took greater risks in the fifth set. But Becker succeeded in taking the steam out of Camporese's attacks and, with a 5-3 lead, Camporese serving, turned the tables and won with brilliant defensive play.

In Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Goran Ivanisevic defeated Stefan Edberg, 6-4, 6-2, on Sunday to give Yugoslavia a 4-1 victory over Sweden in their World Group match.

The only point for Sweden, a four-time Davis Cup champion and a finalist for seven straight years in the 1980s, was won in the last singles match, when substitute Magnus Gustafsson beat Goran Prpic, 6-2, 6-3.

Yugoslavia will play Czechoslovakia in the second round.

The series, played on an indoor clay court in the Croatian capital, was decided Saturday, when Ivanisevic and Prpic beat Edberg and Peter Lundgren, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Ivanisevic, the world's No. 7 player, served seven aces and dominated at the net.

"We didn't think it would be that easy against the Swedes," he said.

In other first-round matches, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Spain and Argentina won in doubles Saturday to take unbeatable 3-0 leads.

Czechoslovakia eliminated Austria, Australia downed Belgium, Spain beat Canada and Argentina defeated New Zealand.

In La Manga, Spain, Andrew Sznajder upset the top Spaniard, Emilio Sánchez, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, on Sunday to avoid a shutout in Canada's first World Group appearance.

Two World Group matches, those of the defending champion United States in Mexico City and Israel's in Marseille, were postponed because of the threat of terrorism stemming from the Gulf war. They have been tentatively rescheduled for March 29-31.

Australia will face either Israel or France in the next round.

Israel officials said in Tel Aviv on Sunday that they want the match against France moved for security reasons.

"If the tie is played in Marseille, the unusually large concentration of Arabs would inevitably raise security problems for the Israeli team," said the Israeli tennis association's chairman, David Harnik.

Six zonal matches were postponed because of the war: Bahrain-Bangladesh, Sri Lanka-Syria, Singapore-Kuwait and Malaysia-Saudi Arabia in the Asia-Oceania group, and Egypt-Senegal and Algeria-Ivory Coast in the African Zone. Countries playing zonal matches are trying to qualify for next year's main draw. *(AP, Reuters)*

See Scoreboard for more results

Swede Takes Women's Title

The Associated Press

SAALBACH-HINTERGLEMM, Austria — Pernilla Wiberg won the giant slalom Saturday to become the first Swedish woman to win a world skiing title.

Wiberg made up more than one second on the final run to edge Ulrike Maier of Austria, who had won Tuesday's super-giant slalom. Traudl Hächer of Germany won the bronze medal.

Wiberg, 20, is the first Scandinavian woman to win a world alpine title since Inger Bjoernbakken of Norway won the slalom in 1958. The best previous Swedish result was a slalom bronze medal in 1954 by Sarah Thomasson.

Wiberg had only the seventh-best time on the first run but was fastest in the second heat to finish with an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 07.45 seconds, defeating Maier by a sixth of a second.

"This is unbelievable. I didn't think I was going to take Maier," said Wiberg, who underwent major knee surgery in 1989. "Sometimes it's better to be a bit behind in the first run and to try to go very strong in the second."

Maier, fastest on the first run, had a big lead at the midway point of the second run but went very wide around a gate on the last part of the course.

Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, the two-time defending champion, finished seventh in 2:08.70. She was seeking her second gold medal of the championships after winning the slalom on Friday.

■ Kronberger Out 3 Weeks

Petra Kronberger of Austria, who tore a knee ligament in Tuesday's super-giant slalom, said she would be out of World Cup skiing for at least three weeks, Reuters reported.

Nierlich Wins Gold in Giant Slalom As First-Run Leader Tomba Falls

The Associated Press

SAALBACH-HINTERGLEMM, Austria — Rudolf Nierlich successfully defended his world title Sunday in the men's giant slalom, but the victory was clouded by a controversy over his racing suit.

Nierlich was declared the winner after the race jury rejected a protest by four teams that sought the Austrian's disqualification because an International Ski Federation-approved seal was missing from the skier's outfit after the first run. All competitors are required to display the small metal seal on their overalls to show the suit has been approved by the federation.

The suit was confiscated by officials, who said the race results could be overturned after tests on the outfit. A decision was not expected for 14 days.

Nierlich, who also won the giant slalom at the 1989 world championships, held on to his title when Alberto Tomba, the first-run leader, fell near the top of the course.

Urs Kälin of Switzerland won the silver medal and Johan Wallner of Sweden took the bronze in the final event of the two-week World Alpine Skiing Championships.

The protest against Nierlich was filed by the Italian, French, Swiss and Norwegian teams. It was unclear when Nierlich lost the seal, though he said he "must have lost it during the race."

The race jury voted to allow Nierlich to make the second run after he changed into another set of overalls.

But Tomba, an Italian whose bid for his first world title ended when he fell at the eighth gate on the second run, said, "If he were an Italian, he would have been disqualified for sure."

Even after surviving the protest, Nierlich nearly knocked himself out of the race on the second run. The 24-year-old carpenter, who now has three world titles, hit a gate near the bottom of the second heat and barely managed to stay on his skis. He finished with an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 29.94 seconds.

"I made the mistake of picking a line that was too direct," said Nierlich, who won the slalom as well as the giant slalom at the 1989 championships in Colorado. "I was sitting back on my skis and went straight for the gate. Thank God, I managed to get out of that predicament."

Kälin's time was 2:30.29 and Wallner finished in 2:30.73.

Nierlich's victory was the fifth for Austria at the 10-race championships, and the 11th medal for the host team.

Christof Birbaumer/The Associated Press

Pernilla Wiberg happily gave Sweden a first title.

Championship Results

Top finishers in men's giant slalom Sunday at Saalbach-Hinterglemm, Austria: 1. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, 2 minutes, 29.94 seconds; 2. Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 2:30.29; 3. Johan Wallner, Sweden, 2:30.73; 4. Ole-Christian Furuseth, Norway, 2:31.83; 5. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 2:31.72; 6. Mitja Kunc, Yugoslavia, 2:31.89; 7. Michael von Grunigen, Switzerland, 2:32.07; 8. Didrik Markusen, Norway, 2:32.24; 9. Konrad Walk, Austria, 2:33.02; 10. Tobias Barnerssoi, Germany, 2:33.14.

Top finishers in women's giant slalom Saturday at Saalbach-Hinterglemm: 1. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 2:7.45 seconds; 2. Ulrike Maier, Austria, 2:07.61; 3. Traudl Hacher, Germany, 2:08.03; 4. Veronika Sarec, Yugoslavia, 2:08.29; 5. Eva Twardokens, U.S., 2:08.44; 6. Angelika Hurler, Germany, 2:08.61; 7. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 2:08.70; 8. Ingrid Salvenmoser, Austria, 2:09.30; 9. Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 2:09.31; 10. Katjusa Puerik, Yugoslavia, 2:09.32.

MEDALS TABLE

Country	G	S	B	Total
Austria	5	3	3	11
Switzerland	3	1	2	6
France	0	2	1	3
Italy	0	2	0	2
Norway	0	1	1	2
Sweden	1	0	1	2
Luxembourg	1	0	0	1
Germany	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	1
Soviet Union	0	0	1	1

BOC's Dramatic 3d Leg: High Seas and Icebergs

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service

Nineteen solo sailors left Sydney on Sunday in the second half of the BOC yacht race around the world and what promised to be high drama.

The rough waters off Cape Horn in Chile impose a physical challenge for competitors, but the self-imposed pressure to win is a mental obstacle that may be greater.

A time difference of 16 hours separates John Martin of South Africa, the race leader, and his closest rival, Christophe Auguin of France.

The margin is slim considering the 13,800 miles (22,200 kilometers) the two solo sailors have traveled since setting sail on Sept. 15 from Newport, Rhode Island. And behind them by a scant 12 hours is another Frenchman, Alain Gautier.

"This race is far from over," Martin said last week in a telephone interview from Sydney. "It's only halfway through. At this time, I feel nowhere confident that I'll win this race."

Martin must beat 10 boats in Class I, all 60-footers (18 meters); six sailboats in Class II, which includes boats of 40 to 50 feet; and four boats in the Corinthian Class, also for yachts of 40 to 50 feet. Boats in the first two classes are sponsored; Corinthian Class sailors are not.

Two of the competitors, Hal Roth, a Class II skipper from Newport, and Robert Hooke, an American living in London in the Corinthian Class, experienced gear breakdowns and were expected to start late, possibly a day or two.

Martin had numerous gear breakdowns on his sailboat, Allied Bank, in the last stage of the race. He won the 7,000-mile voyage from Cape Town to Sydney, despite the loss of six of his eight automatic steering devices.

With the coming leg, a 7,200-mile passage to Punta del Este, Uruguay, Martin said he thought he must finish with a lead of at least one and a half days. The time advantage would give him a fair shot at winning the last stage, the 6,000-mile ocean trek from Punta del Este to Newport, and the race over all.

As winner, he would claim a $100,000 prize from the race sponsor, The BOC Group, a London-based international gas products company, and $200,000 in bonuses from his South African sponsor, Allied Bank.

Having lost the BOC competition once before — to Philippe Jeantot of France in 1986-87 — the 36-year-old Martin is well aware of the difficulties ahead.

Martin has remained relatively untouched by hardship at sea, but other BOC yachtsmen have fallen overboard, been tossed upside down in their bunks, dodged icebergs and run out of food.

Since the start in 1982 of the quadrennial race, one sailor has died at sea and several others have been shipwrecked.

Tactics are expected to play a large part in the voyage. The fleet will cross the Pacific Ocean, round Cape Horn and sail in Atlantic Ocean waters up the coast of South America to Uruguay.

Patrick Riviere/Agence France-Presse

Yachts in the BOC race leaving Sydney Harbor on Sunday for the 7,200-mile run around Cape Horn.

There is an incentive to sail as far south across the Pacific as possible, since the distances are shorter on the globe in lower latitudes. The decision will not be easy, since icebergs are more common in those areas.

Martin said he planned to take the advice of an onshore weatherman he has engaged to help him choose the best route.

SIDELINES

Germany Fails in Dunhill Cup Golf

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Bernhard Langer shot a seven at the final hole Sunday as Germany failed to qualify as one of the eight teams which will join the eight seeded nations at the final of the Dunhill Cup tournament at St. Andrews, Scotland in October.

Germany finished in 10th place at 573, two shots behind eighth-place Switzerland. New Zealand, third in last year's Cup, finished at 574.

Paraguay was the surprise team as brothers Carlos and Angel Franco both birdied the last hole to tie Canada at 561.

The Dunhill Cup final lineup will be: Paraguay, Canada, Italy, Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, United States, Japan, Spain, Wales, Scotland, England and Ireland.

Mediate in Lead at Pebble Beach

PEBBLE BEACH, California (NYT) — Rocco Mediate held a one-stroke lead over Davis Love III going into Sunday's final round of the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am after shooting a three-under-par 69 at difficult Spyglass Hill for a 205 total.

Paul Azinger, the second-round leader, opened with a bogey and a double bogey but recovered to shoot 73 at Poppy Hills. Missing the cut was two-time defending champion Mark O'Meara at 219, three-time champion Jack Nicklaus at 221 and Curtis Strange at 222.

Porsche Wins in Daytona 24 Hours

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP) — American road racing star Hurley Haywood and a quartet of Europeans completed an almost faultless drive Sunday in winning the Daytona 24 Hours in a Porsche 962C prototype.

The victory was a record fifth in the event for Haywood, from nearby Jacksonville, as well as the fourth for teammate Bob Wollek of France.

Also taking turns in the car fielded by Reinhold Jöst of Germany were his countrymen, John Winter and Frank Jelinski, and Frenchman Henri Pescarolo. It was the first 24-hour victory for Jelinski, while Pescarolo has four LeMans 24 Hours victories. Winter, who was in the car at the end, has one victory at LeMans and Haywood has won twice at LeMans.

For the Record

Leo Beenhakker, the coach of the Netherland's national soccer team, has extended his contract with league champion Ajax Amsterdam by two years, the club announced Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Roger Milla, Cameroon's 38-year-old World Cup soccer hero, said Sunday in London that the friendly match Wednesday against England would be his last international appearance. *(Reuters)*

Mario Lemieux, who missed the Pittsburgh Penguins' first 50 games with back problems, pulled a groin muscle in Saturday's game and did not accompany his NHL team to Boston for Sunday night's game. *(AP)*

Kiyoshi Hatanaka of Japan stopped Pedro Decima of Argentina in the eighth round Sunday in Nagoya, Japan, and won the WBC super bantamweight title. *(AP)*

Choi Hui Yong of South Korea won the WBA minimum weight title Saturday in Pusan with a unanimous 12-round decision Saturday over countryman Kim Bong Jun. *(UPI)*

Phil Watson, who played on the New York Rangers's last team to win the NHL Stanley Cup, in 1940, then took the Rangers to the playoffs in three of his four seasons as a coach in the 1950s, died Friday of a heart attack at his home in Vancouver, British Columbia. He was 78. *(NYT)*

France, Scotland Win In Five Nations Matches

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — Patrice Lagisquet and Laurent Cabannes scored second half tries as France came from behind three times to beat Ireland, 23-13, on Saturday and remain unbeaten in the Five Nations rugby union competition.

Ireland, playing its first match in this season's tournament, squandered a 10-6 halftime advantage as French flair and power, too much two weeks ago for last season's Grand Slam winner, Scotland, prevailed again.

But Ireland's new coach, Ciaran Fitzgerald, was not downcast.

"That showed we had the heart to play and compete," he said. "Now we have to put a little bit of polish into the finish."

The Irish fielded six new players, including the 22-year-old scrum-half Rob Saunders, who was made captain on his debut.

Nine minutes into the second half, the lead changed again after a powerful counterattack by the French captain and fullback, Serge Blanco.

He took off on a diagonal run before releasing Lagisquet, who sped 40 yards (36 meters) to his 20th try in a French shirt.

But it was the winger's last contribution to the match, as he limped off with a leg injury.

Michael Kiernan put Ireland ahead again with a 55th minute penalty before Didier Camberabero made it 15-13 for France with a close-range penalty 20 minutes from the end.

The French then ensured victory two minutes from the end.

The ball ricocheted to Cabannes from a lineout about 40 yards from the line and the back-row forward outran the Irish defense before diving over. Camberabero kicked the conversion. *(AP, UPI, Reuters)*

The scoring:

Ireland — Tries: Steve Smith 8th minute; penalties: Michael Kiernan 14th, 32d, 55th.

France — Tries: Patrice Lagisquet 49th, Laurent Cabannes 78th; penalties: Didier Camberabero 4th, 10th, 69th; conversions: Camberabero 49th, 78th.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDINBURGH — Scotland's No. 8 forward, Derek White, scored two of his team's four tries during a 32-12 romp over Wales in their Five Nations' match.

Hammered, 25-6, by England two weeks ago in what was their worst home defeat in the tournament, the Welsh would been beaten even more badly Saturday had not flyhalf Craig Chalmers and fullback Gavin Hastings not missed on six kicks at goal.

"Our youngish forwards didn't come up to the level of performance required of them," said the Welsh manager, Ron Waldron.

"We thought the scrummaging would be one of our strong points, but the players didn't concentrate as they should have done and Scotland used its experience. At times we were not really aware of what was happening out there."

The visitors managed only a try by wing Steve Ford and a conversion and two penalties from captain Paul Thorburn, who went off with a knee injury in the second half.

Scotland led by only 13-6 at halftime, but in the 53d minute, Chalmers followed up a drop goal with the best try of the afternoon on a scintillating run.

Scrum half Gary Armstrong broke down the left wing and passed the ball to forward John Jeffrey, pulling the Welsh defense apart. Then Jeffrey passed to Chalmers, who raced over in the corner.

The Welsh rallied on Ford's try after a swift break from 40 yards out and Thorburn's conversion made it 20-12 to give Wales hope. But two penalties by Hastings increased Scotland's lead again before White scored his second try. *(AP, AFP)*

The scoring:

Scotland — Tries: Derek White 20th minute, 79th, Gary Armstrong 25th, Craig Chalmers 53d; penalties: Chalmers 3d, Gavin Hastings 72d, 77th; conversions: Chalmers 25th, Hastings 80th; drop goal: Chalmers 51st.

Wales — Tries: Steve Ford 60th; penalties: Thorburn 5th, 27th; conversions: Paul Thorburn 60th.

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POSTCARD

Taos Wary of Tourism

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

TAOS, New Mexico — In the 30 years since she moved here from New York City, the art dealer Rena Rosequist has watched this mountain village change from an artists' colony into a tourist attraction and international ski resort.

But through it all, Taos has clung to much of what drew her here. Hispanic farmers still tend vegetables and sheep on land settled by their forebears three centuries ago, while the terraced adobe structures of the Taos Pueblo Indians remain among the oldest continuously inhabited human dwellings in existence.

"It's still the same feisty little village it always was," Rosequist said, looking up from a crossword puzzle in her light-filled gallery. "It's definitely not Santa Fe yet."

Some fear it will lose its character as a 'feisty little village.'

But some worry that it soon could be. Eager to bolster a tourist economy in a county whose 18 percent unemployment rate is among the United States's highest, town officials are to begin work this spring on an 8,600-foot runway, long enough for medium-sized jets.

Local activists have sued to block the expansion, charging that town officials did not consider adequately its effects on traditional cultures and the environmentally sensitive Rio Grande Gorge, among other things.

Town officials say the new runway will improve safety, cause a minimal increase in air traffic and is vital to the local economy. "Tourism is all that we have," said Ken Blair, chairman of the Taos Airport Commission and owner of three area hotels. "There's a group of people that are strictly no-growth, and the airport to them represents growth."

Flanked by the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and the ragged fault line of the Rio Grande Gorge, Taos is as rich in beauty as in history. The town dates to 1615 and remains an appealing jumble of adobe houses and muddy streets. In the surrounding valley, ponies graze in stubbled pastures, and gnarled cottonwoods overhang the creeks and *acequias*, or irrigation ditches.

Over the years, the valley's dry climate, breathtaking scenery and mosaic of cultures have lured a procession of artists and writers, among them D. H. Lawrence, whose ashes are kept here. More recently, skiers from around the world have discovered the daunting slopes and fluffy powder of Taos Ski Valley, which opened in 1955.

Evidence of the tourist boom is everywhere, from Mercedes-Benz and BMW cars in the narrow streets to the crowded bar at the Taos Inn. Art galleries and shops selling T-shirts and Indian curios surround the main plaza and, at last count, visitors could choose among 50 bed-and-breakfasts.

But in some respects, the prosperity is illusory. The nonprofit Taos County Economic Development Corporation reported recently that 60 percent of Indian households and 31 percent of Hispanic households live below the poverty line, compared with 13 percent of so-called Anglo households.

Some caution that tourism is not necessarily an economic savior. While they take no position on the airport, for example, officials of the development corporation note that most tourist-industry jobs are relatively menial and low-paying and that many of them are seasonal.

"We don't bash tourism, but we don't concentrate on it," said co-director Terrie Bad-Hand. "Typically, the people that come here and do well with tourism come from California. They have money and training. We want the local people to benefit as well as the newcomers."

Native Americans of the Taos Pueblo take a similarly ambivalent view of the tourist industry. While "pull-tab" bingo and fees charged to visiting tourists generate a substantial portion of their income, they are skeptical about tourism's overall benefits.

"Indians may be dishwashers in the back, but they're not visible," said Richard Deertrack of the Pueblo war chief's office. "It affects our young people. It affects their image of who they are."

The Pueblo opposes the new runway, charging that it would contribute to such overflights of their land as the one in August where a private plane buzzed a religious ceremony. "There's something that's more valuable than tourism, and that's our way of life," Deertrack said.

Blair, the airport commissioner and hotelier, says that he does not expect more than two new charter flights a day and that those will be routed well away from Indian land.

"I'm accused of being the only one who's going to benefit from the airport," said Blair, 61, a Boston transplant who moved here 18 years ago after selling a chain of beauty shops. "I'm going to benefit from being a hard-working businessman in a community that people want to come to. Don't tell me I'm not allowed to make money."

Shabby, but Not Cheap

Here's the Cunning Hand-Me-Down Look

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The glitter days are gone. People are spending less these days, or at least spending it less visibly. The fashionable new candy praised in Vogue — chocolate consumption is always a good way to judge the New York state of mind — looks like a humble

MARY BLUME

Milky Way but is coated in costly Belgian chocolate, and the look in home furnishings now being promoted by what Dylan Thomas once called ulterior decorators is shabby chic.

Shabby Chic is in fact the name of a new SoHo shop that opened two months ago in a former futon emporium. Business, says the manager, Dara Buck, is phenomenal. Shabby Chic sells slipcovered sofas and chairs that have a cunning hand-me-down look: vestigial rather than brand-new, inherited rather than acquired.

The furniture is new but the coverings are prewashed and have a faded, well-used air, as if a dog had curled up in them. The great thing is you don't need a dog to get the look.

Shabby Chic's most popular chair and sofa line is called The Squodgy, followed by The Elegant. "The Elegant does have that little extra flair of being more elegant while the Squodgy is squooshy and like a big cloud really. We also have The Wing Chair, The High-Backed Chair and another chair we call The Triangle, I don't really know why because it doesn't look anything like a triangle," says Rachel Ashwell, who founded the first Shabby Chic in Santa Monica, California, 15 months ago with immediate success.

"L.A. is a small world, a cliquey world, especially in the entertainment business," she said by telephone from Santa Monica. "One person has to have it, then the next person has to have it. It's like a minicult going on."

A cult based on washable slipcovers, Squodge and Triangles? The language, like the objects themselves, is deliberately nondescript. "Nothing's too bright and everything's comfortable in a way you wouldn't really be able to describe," Ashwell says.

"People come here on a Saturday afternoon — it's quite a social scene — and they put their feet on the tables and on the footstools and it's perfectly fine, whereas other stores are just a little more stuffy."

Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Slipcovered upholstery that you can put your feet on.

The SoHo branch, near an equally successful but splashier store called Luna that specializes in what might be called Santa Fe-Milanese, has an almost thrift-shop simplicity, with painted wicker laundry hampers serving as end tables. "It's like a collaboration of input and creativity and a lot of it's hit and miss," Dara Buck said. Shabby Chic's furniture is about to hit the pages of Vogue and has just been in The New York Times.

The shop's name was invented by Rachel Ashwell's soon-to-be ex-husband, a director of commercials, at the last minute. "It's so exactly what it is," she says. Born in London 31 years ago, she says she hit on the concept through necessity.

"I've got two babies and when I began I wanted mums and families to have really great houses and not be paranoid about getting things dirty and to be comfortable with a bit of elegance too. I've always lived with slipcovers so it's not as if I've invented them or anything."

Still, she has made the utilitarian slipcover into what she calls a philosophy, the first time stringency has become a fashion statement since the nastily-named poor boy sweater of some years back.

From a Santa Monica beach house to a Manhattan tower might seem a long trajectory for a lumpy chair but Dara Buck says she has just done a Park Avenue apartment in Shabby Chic. "We used a striped damask fabric, cream on cream, that was extremely elegant," she says. "It was still very formal, but in a relaxed way."

If the style is loose, prices are reassuringly stiff. Sofas can go up to $5,500 and chairs to $3,300 depending on the fabric used. Denim at $15 a yard is the cheapest and an Italian paisley at $120 the most expensive. Tasseled Guccis or Belgian chocolate bars can squish onto the pieces with impunity: all the fabrics are machine washable.

The look is nostalgic and there is a similarity to Laura Ashley's homeliness or to the fiduciary trust look of Ralph Lauren, but only a similarity.

"Ralph Lauren, whom I greatly respect, and Laura Ashley too — to me that's a very designed look," Ashwell says. "Our people, if they do buy a home and come in and get everything at once, still when it's delivered it looks as if it has evolved, as if it's been added on. So I think it's a much more comfortable look. I think Ralph Lauren does have a comfortable look but you'd want to keep the kid's feet off the sofas."

She plans next to open branches in Chicago, London and Paris and perhaps to open a Shabby Chic hotel in Santa Monica.

Shabby Chic, according to Dara Buck, definitely replaces the nouveau riche glitz on the 1980s. "While some people might find the nouveau riche style attractive, I don't think they'd want to spend a few hours relaxed on a sofa and that's what we're all about."

Would such 1980s archetypes as Ivana Trump in New York or Candy Spelling in Los Angeles want to nestle into a Squodgy? "Absolutely," Rachel Ashwell says, "you'd be amazed by the names of our clients." She promises to call back with some names but 48 hours later says she cannot: people do not shop here to be noticed, is the righteous message. Shabby Chic's celebs, like its style, are, it would seem, nondescript.

PEOPLE

Balloon Goes Up on War Words

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker III called Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador, into his office and informed him: "The balloon is going up. This is your notification." And so a piece of military slang from World War I was used to carry out a formal agreement of notification before an attack was launched on Iraq from United States bases in Saudi Arabia.

The balloon in question was set aloft by British artillerymen in 1915 to notify gunners along the line to commence firing; the easily seen visual signal was more reliable than rudimentary methods of courier or telephone (although the sound of one gun might have been a sufficient signal to the other artillery teams). The phrase was adopted by the military in the United States and was extended to any signal of the beginning of any enterprise: advertising executives liked to refer to a planned start of a campaign with a crisp *"The balloon goes up* next Monday."

Artillery in the war on Iraq also appears in an abbreviation used by airmen: viewers heard debriefing pilots say *triple A*, or *AAA*, which means "anti-aircraft artillery," in reference to cannons and machine guns but not surface-to-air missiles, or SAMs. Missiles are frequently acronymed; the TOW stands for "tube-launched, optically traced, wire-guided" and the SLAM stands for "standoff land attack missile." The missile that resisted the trend toward acronyms is the *Tomahawk*, from the Algonquian for "tool used for cutting or chopping." (Scud is not an acronym, but a NATO code word for the Russian missile.)

The war itself has not been named; that may have to wait until its end. (World War I, known at the time as *the Great War*, was not numbered until the onset of World War II; the comedian Sid Caesar, playing on the anachronism, did a skit of a doughboy in a tin helmet who shouted, "World War I is over!") It cannot be "the Kuwaiti war," though some called the day the balloon went up, Jan. 16, *K-Day*, on the stretched analogy of *D-Day*. The usual method of naming a regional war by using the names of its participants does not apply: this is not the *Iraqi-Multinational Force War* because that is too mouth-filling, and because the allied side has not settled on *the coalition* (as used by the White House) or *the allies* (as used by most newscasters).

□

The hot word at the start of the allied bombing was *decimate:* our side's aircraft was hailed far and wide on the air and in print for "decimating the enemy air force." Walter Cronkite on CBS corrected a colleague's use of the verb, which means "reduce by one-tenth," originally Latin for "kill every tenth man as punishment for mutiny"; sloppy writers use it as a confused intensifier after us' *devastate*, which hardly needs emphasis.

Briefingese soon became the language of military-civilian communication. *Mission*, in its old sense of "a single attack by a single plane," was replaced by the French-derived *sortie*, from *sortir*, "to go out," first used in this sense in a 1918 book, "En l'Air"; pilots could claim 20 sorties, leaving *mission* to a more strategic sense of "military or diplomatic goal."

French also triumphed in the briefing by Air Force Lieutenant General Charles Horner. He said, "In many cases, though, when there are ground forces deployed, you have them in deep *revetments* and bunkers." A *revetment* is "a protecting embankment or wall made of sandbags"; it comes from *revêtir*, "to reclothe," the sense extended to the protection of sand-clothed positions. The general paired this noun with the more familiar *bunker*, an 1839 noun from the Scottish *bonker*, "chest, box."

Even after being hit by Iraqi missiles, Israel was asked to maintain a *low profile;* this was synonymous with *lie low*, and though no dictionary I can find cites a military origin, I speculate that it originated in the description of tanks: a tank with a *low profile* is set low to the ground and more difficult to hit.

Euphemism is almost as central to briefingese as acronymism. *Avoidance of collateral damage* means "trying not to kill civilians"; *collateral* means "side by side; parallel." *Targeting* is used as a kind of euphemism for "aiming at," which is not such a terrible phrase, yet President Bush, when asked if we were trying to bomb the person of Saddam Hussein, fell back on the boilerplate "We are not *targeting* any individual."

The euphemism for *bomb* is *ordnance*, a newer spelling of *ordinance*, a word meaning "command; directive; law." Without the *i*, *ordnance* is a general term for weaponry, but is used when *bomb*, *rocket* or *napalm* would seem indelicate. Thus, General Colin L. Powell in a briefing: "The aircraft got to its target, delivered its *ordnance*, and returned."

□

Reporters like the term *carpet bombing*, a dysphemism for "bombing in a close pattern to destroy a large area rather than specific targets." (A *dysphemism*, obviously, is the opposite of a euphemism.)

"I don't know if the *bogie* was chasing him," said Captain Steve Tate, an American pilot, "but I *locked him up*, confirmed he was hostile and fired a missile." This *bogie* means "an enemy aircraft," but *bogie* can also be "an unidentified aircraft or a suspicious blip on a radar screen"; to *lock on* is to fix a weapon on a target through electronic means. This can happen in a *fur ball*, meaning "dogfight," or more generally, the hectic tangle of aerial combat.

War also churns up old phrases. Marlin Fitzwater, the president's press secretary, said just before the Jan. 15 deadline that any period Saddam Hussein's forces remained in Kuwait after that was *on borrowed time*. This was first spotted in an 1854 variant in Notes and Queries, quoting an 81-year-old Yorkshireman: "I'se livin' on borrowed days"; the English Dialect Dictionary reported this 1898 use in Lincolnshire: "A man who lives *on borrowed time* lives on trespass-ground." It was popularized in American by Raymond Chandler, the mystery writer, in the 1939 novel "The Big Sleep" and by the movie "On Borrowed Time." It means "an unexpected extension of one's life."

Finally, *Zulu*. This name of a South African tribe is used by military men to stand for the letter *Z*, and — for no known reason — the letters *BZ* are used to transmit a message meaning "job well done." This is then extended to the phrase "Bravo Zulu." To the military, *Zulu* has a second meaning: Greenwich mean time, or GMT. When it is 7 p.m. on the East Coast of the United States, and 3 the next morning in Kuwait, in Great Britain, where time begins, it is *0000 Zulu*.

New York Times Service

France Plans 10-Year Restoration Of a Weather-Beaten Notre-Dame

The Associated Press

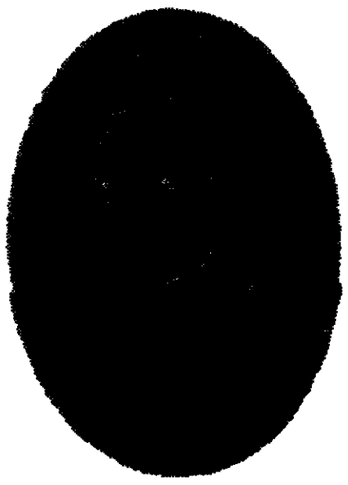
PARIS — The French Culture Ministry has earmarked 100 million francs (about $20 million) for a 10-year face-lift of Notre-Dame cathedral to begin this summer.

Started in 1163 and finished almost 200 years later, Notre-Dame is hailed as one of the supreme masterpieces of French architecture. Bernard Fonquernie, chief architect at the Culture Ministry's division of historical monuments, blames rain, wind, sun, frost, dust and pollution for eating away the porous gray stone over the centuries. The restoration starts with the removal of loose stones. Other measures will be decided later.

WHO DISCOVERED THAILAND?

Christopher Columbus

Captain James Cook



Sir Francis Drake

Ferdinand Magellan

Cheryl and Monty Mason

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Monty parasailing in Phuket, towed behind a boat. Cheryl sailing around the shops in Bangkok with Monty in tow.

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